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**No. 76**  
BULLETIN OF THE  
**National Conference of Charities**  
**and Correction**  
October, 1916

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### **SCOPE AND NATURE OF THE CONFERENCE**

The National Conference of Charities and Correction exists to discuss the problems of charities and correction, to disseminate information and promote reforms. It does not formulate platforms.—Rules of Procedure.

The National Conference began at Saratoga, New York, in 1874, as a part of the Social Science Association. But, being in the beginning a gathering of a few representatives of the then-existing state boards of charities, it has since grown to a membership ranging between 2,500 and 3,500, located in all parts of North America and even foreign countries, and representing the entire variety of social service activities, voluntary and governmental, which have developed in recent years. The Conference "has always looked forward, rather than back, and many of the new social efforts of our day have found their early adherents and their most useful publicity at the Conference meetings."

### **MEMBERSHIP**

Annual dues, fiscal year ending December 31, are \$3.00; sustaining membership, \$10.00. Regular members are encouraged to become sustaining members. Considering the many varied advantages of membership in this organization the annual fee is unusually moderate. Members receive the volume of proceedings for the current year, carriage prepaid, and the Bulletin.

### **PUBLICATIONS**

The Conference has in stock extra copies of Proceedings of many meetings in former years, as well as pamphlet reprints of noteworthy addresses, committee reports, and symposiums on various subjects. Descriptive list will be sent on request.

In addition, this Bulletin is sent to all members of the Conference, and may be secured by non-members at the rate of fifty cents a year or fifteen cents a copy.

### **INFORMATION**

Readers are encouraged to write for further information about the Conference or its publications, or general questions of social improvement, directing inquiries to the central office at 315 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Illinois.

**No. 76**  
**BULLETIN OF THE**  
**National Conference of Charities**  
**and Correction**

EDITED BY THE GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CONFERENCE

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315 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Illinois, October, 1916

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*SPECIAL RATES TO PITTSBURGH*

The initial announcement by a railroad passenger association providing special rates for delegates to the 1917 National Conference, comes from the office of the Trunk Line Association under date of October 25, and reads as follows:

Two cents per mile in each direction, with minimum of \$1.00 for the round trip, going and returning via same route only; tickets to be sold and good, going, June 5, 6, and 9, and returning to reach original starting point not later than June 16.

There doubtless will be announcements during the year from other territories.

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The National Conference sermon at the Pittsburgh meeting will be preached by Rev. Charles D. Williams, of Detroit, Bishop of Michigan. Bishop Williams is widely known for his interest in rural problems, and in other subjects that will be foremost in the discussions of the 1917 conference.

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The National Conference acknowledges with gratitude the gift by the Associated Charities of Boston of a framed group photograph of the presidents of the Conference taken at the New York session in 1898. The office is gathering as much material as possible of historic value. Any gifts of this kind of literary or artistic worth will be received with extreme pleasure.

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The National Conference has been incorporated in the State of Illinois. Many organizations of this character are incorporated at the outset. The provision made for this act at the recent meeting at Indianapolis, therefore, came as a surprise to many members. It is hoped that this provision may be an additional encouragement to members and others interested to make bequests and donations to the Conference.

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A feature of the next issue of the *Bulletin*, in January, 1917, will be an account of the organization of social work in Latin America by Edward N. Clopper. Mr. Clopper is secretary for the northern states of the National Child Labor Committee, and attended

the meeting at Buenos Ayres last July of the First American Conference on the Child. He was a delegate of the National Conference of Charities and Correction.

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One of the acts of the Executive Committee of the National Conference at its meeting at Buffalo, October 10, was the provision for the presentation of the more lengthy reports of business committees at the annual meeting in written form. Another act bearing on the character of the program was to accept the president's suggestion of reducing to a minimum the formal features of the opening evening session, making this an occasion of wide popular interest and effect.

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The list of colleges in which the National Conference *Proceedings* are used in quantities as students' text books continues to grow. The orders on this basis during the year include the New Hampshire State College, the Y. M. C. A. Training Schools at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, and Silver Bay, New York, and Wellesley College. In addition, the number of similar institutions ordering the file of *Proceedings* as far as obtainable from the beginning of the Conference has increased in a promising way.

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The Indiana state conference, which ordinarily meets in October, held its 1916 session in connection with the National Conference in May. In lieu of this fall gathering, two October conferences were held recently. One was known as the Indiana Conference on Mental Defectives, meeting October 16-17 under the presidency of Father Francis H. Gavisk, chairman of the Indiana Committee on Defectives. On the 17th and 18th of October another group met under the auspices of the Children's Bureau of Indiana. The president was Rabbi Morris M. Feuerlicht.

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Three sections of the 1916 *Proceedings* of the National Conference are being published as separate handbooks, under the following titles: *Inebriety*, *The Family and the Community*, and *Feeble-mindedness and Insanity*. This action is taken, in spite of the rise in the cost of paper, in order to widen the educational effects of the Indianapolis meetings. The booklets consist of about one hundred pages each, are bound in heavy paper, and sell at 25 cents each. Members are urged to secure copies for distribution among their associates and officers of their organizations.

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Among other appointments on behalf of the Conference, President Almy expects to attend meetings of the state conferences in Missouri, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. The general secretary of the Conference has attended meetings of the Pennsylvania Association of Directors of the Poor and the Wisconsin state conference,



of the American Prison Association, and of the American Association for the Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality. It is his expectation to spend the period from November 10 to December 15 continuously meeting groups of social workers and others in southern states.

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A competition among officials of homes for the poor! Would you imagine that the beginning on so modern a basis would be made in this division of charitable endeavor? The committee on Public Charities of the Pittsburgh meeting, under the chairmanship of Mr. A. L. Bowen, Secretary of the State Charities Commission of Illinois, announces a country-wide competition on the basis of architectural plans, laws and regulations, methods of administration, and other features of conduct of these institutions. A sub-committee consisting of Mr. Bowen of Springfield, Ill., Mr. Amos W. Butler of Indianapolis, and Mr. Edward L. Burchard of Chicago, is named to conduct the competition. Suggestions and offers to compete should be addressed to Mr. Bowen.

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The method of organizing the work of the Washington state conference this year contains a valuable suggestion. The meeting is to be held in January. Already there has been preliminary discussion at meetings of social agencies, social service clubs, and informal groups in various communities of local needs of a legislative character. These ideas will be communicated to the executive committee of the conference who will study the situation and form a tentative program. This will be sent out to the several communities. Thus armed, the work of public education will begin, including, naturally, the local representatives in the legislature. By the time the conference meets the members not only will have a preliminary understanding of the measures they are to discuss, but also will be sure of some degree of popular support. Direct activity to secure legislation, however, is not the method of the Washington conference, which considers its chief function that of public education.

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The American Prison Association held its forty-sixth annual meeting at Buffalo, October 7-12, under the presidency of Warden Arthur Pratt of the Utah State Penitentiary. The meeting was more largely attended than usual, and was productive of several noteworthy addresses,—among them those of Superintendent James M. Carter of the New York State Prison Commission, Governor Charles S. Whitman of New York, Dr. Waller H. Dade of the Philippine Islands, and Mrs. Maude Ballington Booth. The 1917 meeting will be held at New Orleans. Dr. David C. Peyton, superintendent of the Jeffersonville (Indiana) State Reformatory, was elected president, and Mr. Joseph P. Byers of Philadelphia, general secretary. The list of program committees was considerably revised. The chairmen of

# **BALLOT FOR SUGGESTION OF NAMES OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

In compliance with the **Rules of Procedure** of the Conference, members are requested to mail to the undersigned, chairman of the Committee on Nomination for the 1917 Conference, names of persons suggested to fill any or all of the offices indicated below. These suggestions must be sent within ninety days after the date of publication of this notice. Members are requested to use this printed form, tearing out the page and in addition, if they desire to do so, to append a statement of the special qualifications of any persons suggested for the position indicated. Members who use this form are requested to give very thoughtful consideration to the location, fitness and probable usefulness in office of those proposed.

**C. C. Carstens**, Chairman,  
43 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.

For President:

First Choice ..... Address.....  
Second Choice ..... Address.....  
Third Choice ..... Address.....

For First Vice President:

First Choice ..... Address.....  
Second Choice ..... Address.....  
Third Choice ..... Address.....

For Second Vice President:

First Choice ..... Address.....  
Second Choice ..... Address.....  
Third Choice ..... Address.....

For Third Vice President:

First Choice ..... Address.....  
Second Choice ..... Address.....  
Third Choice ..... Address.....

For members of the Executive Committee, stating them in the order of your preferences (five to be chosen for a term of three years):

1. Name ..... Address.....  
2. Name ..... Address.....  
3. Name ..... Address.....  
4. Name ..... Address.....  
5. Name ..... Address.....

## **SUGGESTIONS MADE BY**

(Signed) ..... Address.....

[Tear Out Along This Line]

these committees for next year are as follows: Criminal Law and Reform, E. D. Duffield, Newark, N. J.; Prevention, Calvin Derrick, Ossining, N. Y.; Probation and Parole, J. O. Davidson, Madison, Wis.; Prison Discipline, R. D. Creighton, Kingston, Ont.; Penal Farms, G. C. Erskine, West Rutland, Mass.

### COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION

The report of the Committee on Transportation (of charity cases), made to the Executive Committee of the Conference recently contains several items of general interest. The committee consists of Messrs. Jeffrey R. Brackett, Edwin D. Solenberger and George S. Wilson, the General Secretary of the Conference being secretary ex-officio. According to recent action of the Executive Committee, this Committee on Transportation may now include members not also members of the Executive Committee.

Six transportation cases have come before this informal court during the year—Nos. 17 to and including 22, at Spokane, Washington, Columbus, Ohio (2), New York city (2), Phoenix, Arizona. Only one of these required a formal decision. The following statistics of signers of the so-called Transportation Agreement show that its popularity is increasing:

1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908 .....	163
1909 .....	14
1910 .....	6
1911 .....	55
1912 .....	54
1913 .....	33
1914 .....	30
1915 .....	66
1916 to September 8.....	153

Last January a conference of mayors meeting at Jacksonville, Florida, resolved to lend their support through the passage of ordinances in their various cities. The Southeastern and Southwestern Passenger Associations have followed the Trunk Line Association and the Illinois Central Railroad in granting transportation rates only to signers of the Agreement.

**¶ Do you ever ask any of your friends to join the National Conference?**

**¶ We need them.**

## SOCIAL WORKERS' CLUBS

State	City	Name of Club	Secretary (or Other Executive Officer) and Address
Ala.	Birmingham	Association of Social Workers	Miss Dorothy Crim, 1404 Ave. H, Ensley.
Ark.	Little Rock	Social Workers' Club	Miss M. Bllem, care Y. W. C. A.
Cal.	Oakland	Social Workers' Club	Mrs. Helen S. Artieda, Dalziel Bldg.
"	San Diego	Social Workers' League	Mrs. Fred King, 608 14th St.
Col.	Denver	Walter C. Heckendorf	430 Symes Bldg.
Conn.	.....	Inter-City Conference	Eugene Kerner, 192 Grand St., Waterbury.
"	New Britain	Social Workers' Club	Miss Elsie Osborne, 103 W. Main St.
"	Waterbury	Social Service Club	Eugene Kerner, 192 Grand St.
Del.	Wilmington	Social Workers' Club	Miss Jennie M. Weaver, 1414 du Pont St.
D. C.	Washington	Monday Evening Club	Mrs. R. Thomas West, 2919 Fourteenth St.
Ga.	Atlanta	Social Workers' Club	Phillip W. Russ, 90 Capitol Ave.
Ill.	Chicago	Social Service Club	Kennicott Brenton, 213 S. Peoria St.
"	La Salle	Tri-City Club	Miss May L. Shepard, Pres., 7 Merchant's Bldg.
Ind.	Indianapolis	Social Workers' Club	Eugene V. Bulliet, 79 Baldwin Bldg.
Ia.	Des Moines	Plymouth Council of Sociology	Roy E. Curry, 302 Youngerman Bldg.
Ky.	Louisville	Conference of Social Workers	Charles E. Strull, 631 So. First St.
La.	New Orleans	Social Workers' Club	Julius Goldman, 1205 St. Charles St.
Me.	Portland	Civic Club	Mrs. C. J. Nichols, Pres., 214 Deering Ave.
Man.	Winnipeg	Social Service Club	Mrs. Copeland, 112 Walnut St.
Md.	Baltimore	Social Service Club of Maryland	R. L. Cary, 1312 Munsey Bldg.
Mass.	Boston	Monday Evening Club	Ernest H. Cole, 43 Hawkins St.
"	Pittsfield	Social Workers' Club	Miss Gladys Mundell, 420 Berkshire Life Bldg.
"	Worcester	Monday Evening Club	Dr. Myrtle Smith, 390 Main St.
Minn.	Minneapolis	Social Service Club	Clarence E. Hadden, City Hall.
Mo.	Kansas City	Social Workers' Conference	Miss Eva Marquis, Sixth and Walnut Sts.
"	St. Louis	Social Service Conference	Mrs. E. C. Runge, Municipal Bldg.
Neb.	Lincoln	Social Service Club	Miss Lulu Horn, City Library.
N. J.	Newark	Essex Co. Social Workers' Club	Miss Ruth Tapping, Y. W. C. A., Newark.
N. Y.	Brooklyn	Monday Club	Mrs. J. W. Binenger, 106 E. 19th St., New York City.
"	Buffalo	Social Workers' Club	Seymour H. Olmsted, 181 Franklin St.
"	New York	Monday Club	Alexander Fleisher, 1 Madison Ave.
"	Rochester	Social Workers' Club	Armand Wyle, Jewish Orphan Asylum.
"	Syracuse	Social Workers' Club	Almus Oliver, 508 E. Genessee St.
Ohio	Cincinnati	Social Workers' Club	Miss Imogene Poole, General Hospital.
"	Columbus	Social Workers' Club	James L. Fleser, 120 E. Broad St.

State	City	Name of Club	Secretary (or Other Executive Officer) and Address
Ohio	Dayton	Social Service Club	Miss Gertrude McCluer, Y. W. C. A.
"	Toledo	Social Workers' Club	Mrs. May L. Simon, 370 Irving St.
"	Youngstown	Social Workers' Study Club	Mrs. Laura M. Nelson, 102 Front St.
Ore.	Portland	Social Workers' Club	Mrs. R. E. Bondurant, 339 E. 34th St.
Pa.	Philadelphia	Social Workers' Club	Miss Mary H. Gillette, 1309 Arch St.
"	Pittsburgh	Social Workers' Club	Mrs. Ray Van Baalen, 707 Forbes St.
P. Q.	Montreal	Social Workers' Federation	Miss Bella Hall, 197 Dorchester St. W.
R. I.	Providence	Social Workers' Club of Rhode Island	Willis E. Chandler, 109 Washington St.
Va.	Richmond	General Council of Social Workers	Mrs. R. K. Flannagan, 2107 Grove Ave.
Wash.	Tacoma	Social Service Board (serves as social workers' club)	Mrs. J. A. Hayes, 3211 31st St.

#### CALENDAR OF STATE CONFERENCES TO BE HELD

**Kansas**—Wichita, December 5-6. G. M. Pfeiffer, Secretary, 6th and Minn. Ave., Kansas City.

**Maine**—Meeting place and dates not decided, probably October or November. Miss S. Louise Rounds, South Paris.

**Maryland**—Baltimore, November 14-16. W. H. Davenport, Secretary, 1113 Munsey Bldg., Baltimore.

**Missouri**—Columbia, November 26-28. J. L. Wagner, Secretary, Gordon Hotel Bldg., Columbia.

**New York**—Poughkeepsie, November 14-16. Richard W. Wallace, Secretary, Box 17, The Capitol, Albany.

**Ohio**—Youngstown, November 14-17. H. H. Shirer, Secretary, 1010 Hartman Bldg., Columbus.

**Rhode Island**—Newport, November 21-22. Harriet E. Thomas, Secretary, 46 Clarke St., Newport.

**South Carolina**—Charleston, November 14-16. Deaconess Gadsden, Secretary, Yorkville.

**Texas**—Austin, January (about the 16th). M. A. Turner, Secretary, 1911 $\frac{1}{2}$  Commerce St., Dallas.

**Washington**—Olympia, January —. Rev. Sydney Strong, Secretary, 508 Garfield Bldg., Seattle.

**West Virginia**—Clarksburg, November 20-22. A. E. Sinks, Secretary, 300 Board of Trade Bldg., Wheeling.

## PUBLICATIONS ON SOCIAL LEGISLATION

Herewith is given a partial list of recent studies and digests of social legislation which are available in printed form. Readers are referred also to the *Monthly List of State Publications*, published by the Division of Documents of the Library of Congress, and to similar sources for additional citations.

### NATIONAL AND GENERAL

*Noteworthy Changes in Statute Law.* Com. rep. 1916, 53 pp. In Proc. Amer-Bar Assn., Muncie Bldg., Baltimore.

*Monthly Cumulative Index of Legislation.* George S. Godard, Ch'm joint com. on Legislative Action, Pub. Law Reporting Co., 74 Broadway, New York.

*Summary of State Laws Relating to the Dependent Classes.* 346 pp. 1913. Bureau of the Census, Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

*Laws Relating to Mothers' Pensions in the United States, Denmark and New Zealand.* 102 pp. 1914. Federal Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.

*Summary of State Laws and Rulings Relating to the Prevention of Blindness from Babies' Sore Eyes.* 4 pp. 1915. Nat'l Com. for the Prevention of Blindness, 130 E. 22d St., New York.

*Summary of Laws Relative to the Care of the Insane.* 42 pp. Contained in *Insane and Feeble-minded in Institutions*, 1910; pub. Bureau of the Census, Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

*Summaries of Laws Relating to the Commitment and Care of the Insane in the United States.* John Koren. 297 pp. 1912. National Committee for Mental Hygiene, 50 Union Sq., New York.

*Summary of Laws of the several states governing marriage and divorce of the feeble-minded, the epileptic and the insane; asexualization; institutional commitment and discharge of the feeble-minded and epileptic;* Smith, Stevenson and others. 87 pp. 1914. Bul. 82, Univ. of Washington, Seattle.

*Juvenile Court Laws in the United States Summarized.* Hastings H. Hart, Ed. 150 pp. 1910. Charities Pub'n Committee, New York.

*Recreation Legislation*, rev. ed. (pamphlet no. rec. 106), Lee F. Hanmer and August Brunner. 99 pp. 1915. Russell Sage Foundation, New York.

*Child Labor Legislation in the United States.* Helen L. Sumner and Ella A. Merritt. 1,131 pp. 1915. Children's Bureau, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D. C.

*Labor Laws of the U. S.* 1915, 290 pp. Series of annual compilations, pub. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D. C.

*Review of Labor Legislation of 1915.* Amer. Labor Legislation Review (qr.), Dec., 1915. 131 E. 22d St., New York, N. Y.

Labor laws of the first session of the 64th Congress. 2 pp. Also current reviews of labor legislation. *The Labor Gazette*, Washington, D. C.

### STATE

*A Guide to California Laws Pertaining to Charities and Corrections.* 12 pp. 1916. Prepared by the State Board of Charities and Corrections, San Francisco, Cal.

*General Health Laws.* Compiled for the California State Board of Health by the State Library. 116 pp. 1915. Sacramento, Cal.

*The Historical Development of the Poor Law of Connecticut.* Edward Warren Capen. 520 pp. 1905. Columbia University Studies, vol. 22.

*Social Legislation, Chapter in Indiana: A century of Progress, 1790-1915.* Amos W. Butler. Also Biennial Summaries in *Indiana Bulletin*, pub. Board of State Charities, Indianapolis.

*History of Social Legislation in Iowa.* John Ely Briggs. 444 pp. 1915. Pub. by Iowa State Historical Society, Iowa City.

*Poor Relief Legislation in Iowa.* John L. Gillin. 404 pp. 1914. Pub. by the State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City.

*Social Legislation in Iowa.* John Ely Briggs. 65 pp. 1914. Pub. by Iowa State Historical Society, Iowa City. (Iowa Applied History Series, vol. 2, no. 9.)

*Manual of Laws Relating to the State Board of Charity of Massachusetts.* Robert W. Kelso. 315 pp. 1915. Pub. by the State Board of Charity, Boston.

*Handbook of the Labor Laws of Massachusetts.* Labor Bul. No. 104. 347 pp. Labor Bul. No. 116, supplement for 1916, 83 pp. Mass. Bureau of Statistics, Boston.

*Charity Legislation in New York, 1609 to 1900.* 1,300 pp. 1904. State Board of Charities, Albany.

*Laws of Ohio Relating to Benevolent and Correctional Institutions, Boards and Officers, and to Kindred Subjects.* H. H. Shirer, Ed. 236 pp. O. Bul. of Charities and Correction, Jan., 1916. Columbus, O.

*Social Laws of Pennsylvania.* Compl. and ed. by Ward Bonsall. 146 pp. 1914. Pub. by Associated Charities of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity.

*Employment and Compensation of Prisoners in Pennsylvania.* Louis N. Robinson. 112 pp. 1915. State Penal Commission, Harrisburg.

*History of Poor Relief Legislation in Pennsylvania, 1682-1915;* William Clinton Heffner. 302 pp. 1913. Holzapfel Pub. Co., Cleona, Pa.

*Social Hygiene Legislation in 1915.* 12 pp. In *Social Hygiene*, Apr., 1916. Pub. 105 W. 40th St., New York.



# SOCIAL LEGISLATION OF 1916

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Children	Education and Recreation	Corrections	Labor, Industry and Unemployment	Loans	Vice and Crime	Inebriety; Saloons; Drug Habit	Public Health and Housing	Deaf and Blind	Insane and Defective	Public Relief	Public Supervision and Administration	Miscellaneous
Cal. ....	14	16	22	23		24	27				31	32
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U. S. ....	15		21, 22, 23		24	25	27, 28		30			33
Va. ....		18, 19, 20	21, 22, 23			25	27, 28					

## SOCIAL LEGISLATION FOR 1916

The laws relating to social improvement enacted in eleven states which had regular or special sessions of their legislatures during the calendar year 1916 are here summarized. Federal legislation of the same character is given likewise. Reference is made in each instance to the session acts from which the citation is taken. It is impossible, however, to give page references for the federal legislation at this early date.

This study represents a development from the form used in previous October issues of the *Bulletin*. In the beginning this kind of material was contained in the *Reports from States* made verbally at annual meetings of the Conference by representatives chosen from the various states. Such material was formerly summarized in the annual volume of *Proceedings*. In the course of time the original verbal reports grew into more extensive written form, planned with a view to analysis and comparison between states. Beginning in 1913 these reports were printed in the Conference *Bulletin*. Last year the experiment was tried of confining the reports—still made by state correspondents, to matters of state legislation. This year the same kind of material is presented as last, state legislation, but in this instance the original work has been done by a single agency, the Legislative Drafting Research Fund of Columbia University, New York. In all instances except Mississippi and Georgia, where circumstances did not permit, the material has been edited by the state correspondents.

Supplementary to this study of legislation the reader is referred to the following:

Bibliography of similar studies, on p. 10.

Classified list of state appropriations, pp. 34-38.

Statement in October, 1915, *Bulletin* (p. 27) concerning *Agencies to Secure Social Legislation*.

### CHILDREN

#### Child Welfare

KY. Desertion of children under sixteen by a parent is made a felony punished by one to five years in the penitentiary, but the court may postpone trial or suspend judgment during good behavior of the parent. (C. 6).

LA. It is made a misdemeanor for parents or other persons having custody and control of children under seventeen to abuse or neglect such child or to permit through careless control such child to become delinquent under the laws of the state. (No. 139). A constitutional amendment repealing the section authorizing juvenile courts in county parishes is to be submitted to the people on November 7, 1916. (No. 13).

MD. It is made unlawful to separate a child under six months of age from its mother by placing it in

a foster home or institution, or to assist in such separation, unless two qualified physicians of five years standing have certified the necessity of such action or a court shall have so ordered, or the board of state aid and charities has given its written consent. The board shall investigate if it appear that the act is violated and shall notify the authorities. (C. 210). Provision is made for the prosecution of persons failing to exercise proper guardianship or those who knowingly or wilfully encourage or connive at improper guardianship, or who fail to prevent such condition. This act prescribes the procedure and style of prosecution. It gives the court the power to exact a bond from the defendant which may be proceeded upon in case of violation of the court's order, and the sum recovered expended for the care and maintenance of the child. (C. 674). Minors are prohibited on the street after 9 o'clock in towns in Kent County. (C. 2).

N. J. For the purpose of encouraging the saving habit among school children, a school principal or other person designated by school authorities is authorized to collect small amounts once a week or from time to time from pupils and deposit them on the day of collection in a savings bank, trust company, or state or national bank, located in the state and having an interest department. Provision is made for deposit to the credit of the respective pupils or in the name of the collector, in trust for the children, where the amounts are not sufficient for individual accounts (C. 13). A mother who wilfully abandons a minor child dependent upon her is guilty of a misdemeanor. (C. 45).

N. Y. Amendment to law authorizing school authorities to collect small sums and deposit them in savings banks for children extends its provisions to philanthropic agencies having the direction or guidance of children when such agency is so authorized by certificate of the superintendent of banks, and authorizes the designation of these savings funds as thrift funds as well as school savings banks. (C. 90). Amendment to domestic relation law in relation to the adoption of children provides for changing the name of the minor adopted and prohibits the fact of illegitimacy to appear on the record. (C. 453).

#### Juvenile Delinquency

KY. Owing to the inconvenience of having boys and girls in the same reformatory a new House of Reform on a farm is authorized to which girls between ten and eighteen may be committed on indeterminate sentence till they are twenty-one. Epileptics, insane, feeble-minded, paralytics or girls with contagious disease cannot be received. The board of managers may parole a girl for "whom a suitable home" is found. The board of two men and three women serve without salary for four year terms. (C. 85).

LA. Junk dealers are prohibited buying from children under seven-teen. (No. 15).

MASS. The act providing that boys not over 15 in disciplinary day schools in Boston, who persistently violate the regulations thereof or are guilty of indecent or immoral conduct or other gross misbehavior, may be committed to the Suffolk School for Boys is amended by raising the age limit to 16 years. (Spec. Acts. C. 88).

MISS. A training school for delinquent and destitute children is established, to be managed by a board of five trustees, any of whom may be women. Children under eighteen who violate a law or ordinance are delinquent, and are destitute if destitute, homeless or abandoned or living in a bad environment. Such children may be sent by the chancery or

circuit judge to the school or another institution or paroled with its parent or guardian or another reputable person. Any other court may transfer cases of delinquent children to the chancery judge. The expense of children in the custody of persons or institutions, except the school, the judge may order paid by parents or guardians. Judges may sentence children convicted of crime to the school for a definite period, who may be discharged or paroled by the court on recommendation of the superintendent. Other children may be discharged by the superintendent with the approval of the judge, or paroled by the superintendent. The chancellor may appoint the superintendents of schools or another person in each county in the district, chief probation officer, and appoint volunteer destitute and abandoned children. Municipalities may appoint their own chief probation officers. Mayors or police judges of municipalities may appoint probation officers to take charge of such children. Children should be placed with persons or institutions of their own religion. (C. 111).

#### Juvenile Courts

GA. The Juvenile court act, which applied only to counties having a population of more than 60,000, is amended in several particulars. The most important is a provision that in other counties the judge of the superior court shall designate an existing court of record to act and be known as the juvenile court of such county, and also that in counties having a population between 35,000 and 60,000 the judge of the superior court, "upon the concurrent recommendation of two successive grand juries" shall appoint a judge of the juvenile court, thus establishing a special juvenile court in such county. (No. 575).

MD. Provision is made for the establishment of a juvenile court in any county when all of the circuit judges for the circuit in which the county is located deem it necessary, and for the designation of one of their members to sit as judge. The court has jurisdiction over dependent, neglected and delinquent children. Jurisdiction extends in these cases to males under 20 years and females under 18. The employment of a psychologist is authorized. (C. 325).

MASS. The juvenile court act is amended in several particulars. When an appeal is taken in the case of a wayward or delinquent child to the superior court such appeal shall be held in a session set apart and devoted exclusively to the trial of juvenile cases, to be known as the juvenile session, and possessing a separate trial list and docket. Before disposing of the case the superior court shall be supplied with the report of the investigation by the pro-

bation officer in the lower court. No juvenile case shall be held in conjunction with other business of the court or in rooms used for other criminal trials, and in places where no separate juvenile court room is provided the hearings so far as possible shall be held in chambers. The court is given power to exclude the general public from juvenile trials, admitting only persons having a direct interest in the case. The section providing for a penalty in case a parent is responsible for the waywardness or delinquency of a child is amended to include guardian or person having control or custody of such child, willingly or knowingly encouraging, aiding, conniving at or doing any acts to produce or contribute to the delinquency or waywardness of such child. It defines the offense as a misdemeanor, but provides that the court may release on probation or suspend sentence or allow the defendant to enter into a recognizance before trial conditional to comply with such terms as the court may order for the promotion of the future welfare of the child. The Boston juvenile court is given concurrent jurisdiction with the municipal court of Boston of complaints of adult contribution to delinquency. (C. 243).

N. J. A law governing "courts for the trial of juvenile offenders" (only counties of the first class have juvenile courts) provides that records of the court shall be kept in a separate book, and that no such record shall be admissible in evidence in either civil or criminal proceedings except during the period of the defendant's probation or within two years after his discharge from an institution to which he was committed by such court. The clerk is required to remove and destroy such records after the expiration of such period unless within such period defendant has been convicted of an offense under the laws of the state. (C. 212).

U. S. (for D. C. only) No "judgment of conviction" against children in the juvenile court of the District of Columbia shall disqualify such child for jury duty or public office and children against whom "judgment of conviction" stands in the juvenile court are not to be denominated "criminals" nor shall such judgment be denominated "a conviction." (Publ. No. 60).

#### Child Labor

KY. Child labor law is amended to permit non-resident children to appear on the stage. (C. 23).

MD. Many changes are made in the child labor law, notably the addition of mercantile establishments, places of amusement, and distribution of merchandise to the employments prohibited to children under

14, and the reduction of the minimum fines for violations. (C. 222).

MASS. Existing law authorizing co-operative courses in the public schools and co-operating industrial and mercantile establishments is amended to provide for a special certificate for pupils between 14 and 15, authorizing them to work in the co-operating establishments. Pupils in co-operative courses are also excepted from the law prohibiting the employment of children over 16 but under 21 unless the employer keeps on file an educational certificate showing the child's ability to read and write. (C. 95). The granting of employment certificates good for the summer vacation to children over 14 who do not possess the educational requirements required for certificates generally is authorized. (C. 66). An act providing for licensing of peddlers, allows children under 16 to obtain permits to sell those things which peddlers may sell without a license. (C. 242).

N. J. A supplement to the factory act authorizes special "age and school certificates" for pupils over 14 who study part time in vocational schools to work in factories; such employment is to constitute part of the child's schooling. (C. 242).

N. Y. Employment in the making of motion picture films of children under 16 without the consent of designated local officer forbidden. The officer is required to give 48 hours' notice of application for such consent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and to hold a hearing on the application. (C. 278). The provision making school certificates evidence of a child's age is stricken out and a provision inserted that if the evidence submitted with the application shows the child to be 14 but not 15 no certificate shall issue unless in addition to all other requirements the child presents a certificate of graduation from a public or other designated school. This makes the graduation certificate a condition precedent to the right of a child under 15 to work. (C. 465).

R. I. Employment certificates where the child's application shows his right thereto shall be issued not to the child but to the employer who must file with the issuing officer a written statement agreeing to employ the child and to return the certificate to the issuing officer on the termination of such employment. (C. 1378).

S. C. The age limit for child labor in factories, etc., is raised from 12 to 14 years. (No. 361).

U. S. The shipment in interstate commerce of the products of factories employing children under 14, or employing children between 14 and 16 for more than eight hours a day, or 6 days a week, or between 7 P. M.

and 6 A. M., and of the products of mines or quarries employing children under 16, is prohibited. (C. 432).

## EDUCATION AND RECREATION

### Education

GA. A compulsory school attendance act requires all children between the ages of eight and fourteen to attend school for at least four months in each year. The exceptions allowed are very broad, however, for attendance is not to be required, among other excuses, where because of poverty the services of the child are necessary for the support of a parent or other dependent member of the family, or where the parents or guardians are unable to provide the necessary books and clothing and the same are not otherwise provided. (No. 576).

KY. The Kentucky illiteracy commission receives \$5,000 a year for two years to provide for teaching illiterate men and women. It is also directed to make a census through the trustees of the school districts, of illiterates over twenty. (C. 73). An important act creating the office of state fire marshal with very broad powers and duties provides among other things that he shall cause fire prevention to be taught in public and private schools at least once a week, and that he may establish fire prevention museums and have lectures on fire prevention delivered for the information of the public. (C. 19). Provision is also made for agricultural extension work and home economics in the state university. (C. 20). Cities of the first class permitted to establish a municipal university which should be controlled by a board of trustees appointed by the mayor and to levy a tax therefor. The course of instruction in this university must be supplementary to the instruction maintained in the high school. (C. 52).

LA. A compulsory school attendance act applying to all children between seven and fourteen requires attendance for 140 days annually beginning not less than two weeks after the opening of the annual school term. Among the children excepted from the provisions of this act are those living more than two and one-half miles from a school and those whose services are needed to support widowed mothers. (No. 27). The act of Congress known as the Smith-Hughes bill providing for vocational education is accepted by the state. (No. 179). Military science must be taught male pupils in the public schools. (No. 131).

MD. An act drawn by the Educational Survey Commission in cooperation with the Rockefeller Foundation reorganizes the entire public school system of the state. Compul-

sory education is for the first time made statewide, and provision is made for the appointment of attendance officers in each county of the state. The manner of making appointments of superintendents and members of the school boards is changed so as to take them to a great extent out of politics. Provision is also made for the wider use of school buildings, and for the distribution of school funds on an up-to-date basis. (C. 506). The Educational Survey Commission is continued so that it may include in its survey the higher educational institutions in the state, a final report to be made to the General Assembly of 1918. (C. 376). The appointment of a special commission to report, among other things, upon the practicability of providing military training for youths in the public schools is also authorized. (C. 23).

MASS. The board of education is required to report before second Tuesday, January, 1917, "what facilities exist in this commonwealth and what provisions have been made to give special training and instructions to persons who have suffered the loss of sight or loss of or injury to a limb or other severe injury and whose earning capacity has been destroyed or impaired thereby, for the purpose of re-establishing or increasing the ability of such person to earn a livelihood" and also the provision made or opportunity furnished for such objects in other states or countries. Board is to advise as to state action "to establish or extend means for training and instruction" of such persons and to submit necessary legislation. (Res. 75). Governor to appoint three persons to investigate physical training for boys and girls in public schools and to recommend a system "which will improve their physical, moral and mental qualities and provide the Commonwealth with an adequate basis for citizen soldiery with special reference to following subjects: (a) physical and disciplinary training; (b) military history; (c) personal hygiene and sanitation." Members of board to serve without pay, but are allowed \$1,000 for expenses. Board is authorized to consider related matters not specifically mentioned, and is to report January 10, 1917. (Res. 90).

MISS. Existing law defining the public school curriculum is amended. Among other things the curriculum now includes "history of Mississippi, elements of agriculture, civil government with special reference to local and state government, physiology and hygiene with special reference to the effect of alcohols and narcotics on the human system and home and community sanitation." (C. 187). The Mississippi illiteracy commission is composed of the state superintendent of education ex-officio, and



four other persons, men and women, to be appointed by the state superintendent and selected for their educational experience and knowledge of illiteracy in Mississippi. The commission is a body corporate with all power necessary to carry out the act. It shall study illiteracy and report results of its labor to the governor and do anything else to eliminate adult illiteracy by means of education. Members of the commission receive no compensation and no appropriation is made. (C. 110).

N. J. Commission (to report by Feb. 1, 1917, and expire by June 1, 1917) on military training in high schools created to discover the conditions which must be taken into account in establishing such training. (211). Amendment to existing vocational education law provides that no more than \$80,000 of school fund and the amount appropriated annually by the legislature shall be expended for this purpose in any one year. The previous law limited the expenditure to \$80,000 of the school fund. (C. 102). Boards of education are authorized to borrow limited amounts by temporary loan for current expenses of vocational school in anticipation of revenues. (C. 131). Teachers shall read daily at least five verses from the Old Testament, without comment, to their pupils in public schools. (C. 263).

S. C. The State Board of Charities and Corrections is required to examine into the financial condition of persons who hold or apply for beneficiary scholarships or free tuition in state institutions for higher education, and that of their parents, or others liable for their support. The Board of Charities and Corrections is to report its findings, with its recommendations, to the trustees of the institutions for higher education to which applications are made. The boards of trustees are thereupon to grant or refuse the beneficiary scholarships or free tuition. Appeals from the decision of any board of trustees may be made by the applicant affected to the State Board of Education. The act is not to apply to beneficiary scholarships or free tuition already granted in any college of the state.

#### Recreation

MASS. The act permitting the use of public school property in Boston for educational and recreative activities is amended by striking out the limitation that no admission fee be charged. (Spec. Acts, C. 86).

N. J. Authorities having control of parks or "other public place or property" may permit their use for athletic purposes or as playgrounds by school children and by the public generally. (C. 59). Any district board of education may permit use of

school house or grounds when not used for ordinary school purposes, and with consent of local authorities in control thereof may improve and equip park, playgrounds or other public property for athletic, social, civic and recreational meetings and other purposes. (C. 227).

R. I. School committee of Providence is authorized to permit the use of school buildings and property for public lectures, playgrounds, meetings of educational societies, or other meetings or entertainments where no fees are charged, and for meetings and entertainments where admission fees are charged if proceeds are to be expended for educational purposes connected with the school at which such meeting is held, but such meetings shall not be allowed if under the control of any religious organization or fraternal or other exclusive organization. (C. 1414). A joint commission of the state of Rhode Island and the city of Providence is created to consider a plan for treatment of an area of land in Providence known as the public garden. (C. 1373).

#### CORRECTIONS

##### Care of Prisoners

KY. Court matrons may be appointed by the judge of the police court in cities of the first-class for two year terms at \$75 a month, to investigate women awaiting trial and to supervise women under suspended sentence. (C. 3). The act creating the board of penitentiary commissioners is amended in minor details. (C. 47). Persons interfering or in any way interrupting the work of convicts in penal institutions employed outside the walls, or attempting to give convicts any narcotics or intoxicants or firearms, weapons or explosives, except those used in duty are guilty of felony and punishable by imprisonment in a prison from one to five years and disqualified from holding any state office. Guards or superintendents of the work may arrest without warrant persons violating the act. Physicians may, however, prescribe drugs when necessary. (C. 70).

MD. The State Board of Prison Control, to consist of three members at an annual salary of \$3,000 each, is created, and the control of prisons taken out of the hands of voluntary boards and transferred to the newly-created state board. (C. 556).

MASS. The board of prison commissioners and the boards of parole for the State prison and the Massachusetts Reformatory and the Reformatory for Women are abolished, and a bureau of prisons is established, consisting of a director of prisons, not more than two deputies,

and advisory board of prisons composed of three men and two women, and a board of parole of three members. The director of the bureau is to keep informed as to the management and condition of all penal institutions and he and his deputies are given power of inspection and investigation in regard to them, and the director and the advisory prison board are given the same powers and duties as the board of prison commissioners, which had power of visitation, inspection and investigation and to recommend improvements. (C. 241). The removal from state prison to the prison camp of prisoners other than "lifers" who have shown by "conduct and disposition that they would be amenable to less rigorous discipline and would benefit from work in the open air" is authorized, but such prisoners may be returned at any time to prison. (C. 76). The law as to accommodations for inmates at the prison camp is amended by dropping the provision limiting the number to be accommodated in such camp to 100. (C. 183). The law punishing escapes from the prison camp is amended by extending it to attempts to escape and by providing that a prisoner who escapes or attempts to escape may be punished for such attempt by imprisonment at the institution to which he was originally sentenced for not less than one or more than five years. In such cases the amendment provides that the expense of supporting the prisoner shall be paid by the institution to which he is sentenced and the expense of committing him shall be paid by the prison camp. (C. 187).

N. Y. Amendment to prison law provides that minors in penitentiary shall be kept apart from adults. Such minors not to be kept in any room or subdivision of the institution with adults unless separately grouped so that intercommunication is impossible. (C. 394). New York city is authorized to acquire a site approved by the state department of health outside the city for a farm colony for women sentenced to institutions under the department of corrections. (C. 510). Commissioner of charities and corrections is given the management of the penitentiary and workhouse in Westchester county. If no commissioner of charities be elected, supervisors to appoint a keeper. (C. 236).

R. I. Proposal to issue \$850,000 bonds for construction of house of correction, reconstruction of state prison and the Providence county jail is to be submitted to the people in November, 1916. (Res. No. 1).

VA. Sheriff or jailer to keep record of persons confined in jails stating definitely offense of each, and to report monthly to state board of charities and corrections record of prisoners received stating whether

offense was violation of state law or city ordinance. In case imprisonment is for nonpayment of fines, defense shall be described. Records shall also give name, color, age, physical condition, term in jail and whether prisoner is confirmed drunkard or drug habitue. (C. 45).

#### **Indeterminate Sentence; Probation and Parole**

KY. The parole law is made applicable to all penal institutions of the state and a prisoner who has served one-half his sentence, or if sentenced for more than sixteen years or for life, who has served eight years, may apply for parole. Formerly the application for parole could be made only after serving the minimum time specified in the sentence. The parole board is also authorized to fix a period preceding the application during which the prisoner must prove good conduct. Formerly the statute fixed this period at nine consecutive months preceding application. (C. 38). The law providing that upon a second conviction for a felony the defendant must serve double the time of the first conviction, and for a third conviction must serve a life sentence, is amended by providing that the jury shall fix the punishment to be inflicted. A person sentenced to the penitentiary receives credit, not exceeding ten days in each month, to be determined by the prison commissioners, for good conduct. The penitentiary commissioners shall prescribe rules for the control and management of the prisoners and allow credit on his or her sentence in accordance with rules and regulations. (C. 39).

LA. An indeterminate sentence is to be imposed upon persons other than "lifers" sentenced to the state penitentiary "or where the maximum penalty does not exceed one year, or persons convicted of" specified crimes. The minimum sentence shall not be less than that fixed by the statute under which the conviction was had, and the maximum not more than the maximum fixed by such statute, "provided that where no maximum term is fixed in such statutes said minimum term shall be taken and intended as being one year." (No. 123). A board of parole to be appointed by the governor is created. (No. 125). The board of parole, six months after the act goes into effect, is required to investigate the conduct of prisoners other than "lifers" sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor or persons convicted of specified crimes (the same as those mentioned in No. 123), and to parole such of said prisoners as the board thinks merit such discharge; provided such prisoners shall have served two years of their sentence at the time of parole. (No. 124). Prisoners paroled are to remain on parole until the expiration of the maximum term of imprisonment fixed in their sentences, and if a paroled

prisoner violate his parole he shall be remanded to penitentiary to serve the balance of his term subject only to commutation for good behavior. Parole of a life term must be approved by the board of pardons and cannot be granted until the convict has served "one-third of the actual time he would have served if classed as eligible for reduction of sentence under the laws of the state." (No. 125).

MD. An amendment to the Baltimore city charter provides that the city may now appropriate for the prison reform and relief work of the Prisoners' Aid Association of Maryland not more than \$5,000 per annum, and also such additional sum as may be necessary for the work of supervision of prisoners paroled by the criminal courts of Baltimore city. (C. 269).

MASS. The boards of parole for the state prison and the Massachusetts reformatory and for the reformatory for women are abolished and their powers and duties transferred to the board of parole of three members created as part of the new bureau of prisons. The superintendent of the reformatory for women and the resident physician, or in the absence of either, an official of the reformatory designated by the superintendent shall be present at all meetings of the parole board for the examination of inmates thereof. (C. 241). Probation officers having served 20 years may be retired on pension at seventy. (C. 225).

MISS. A pardoning board is created of five members appointed by the governor for four-year terms and paid \$5 a day during session. An application for pardon must be advertised by the applicant in the newspapers of the county where the crime was committed before the board can consider it. The board can consider at any meeting only applications listed as meritorious at the preceding meeting. It can only recommend for pardon; the governor is not bound by the action of the board to grant or refuse a pardon. (C. 106).

N. Y. Amendment to prison law provides that prisoners in state prisons, under definite or indefinite sentence, may earn by faithful performance of duty a commutation amounting to one-third of the term, and if the term is more than seven years an additional commutation of two months per year for the excess over seven years. (C. 358). Amendment to the parole commission act for first-class cities strikes out the provision that the commissioner of correction shall be president of the parole commission and inserts the provision authorizing the mayor to designate one of the members as chairman. The amendment provides that no person shall be committed to a penitentiary because of failure to pay a fine or to furnish security, or be committed to

a penitentiary, reformatory or workhouse under the department for a term of imprisonment with a fine imposed in addition to such term. The provision that third or more frequent offenses for vagrancy, disorderly conduct, prostitution and other specified offenses shall be punished by indeterminate sentences not exceeding two years to a workhouse is supplemented by an amendment providing that no person convicted of any of the enumerated offenses shall be sentenced until finger print records of the magistrates' courts are officially searched and the results of the search certified to the court. (C. 287). Commissioner of correction of New York city is authorized to designate any institution under his jurisdiction as a part of the New York penitentiary or workhouse in which persons sentenced to those institutions may be confined not more than thirty days for the purpose of observation. He is also authorized to designate any institution as part of the workhouse for confinement for ten days. (C. 526).

VA. Court in its discretion may suspend sentence during good behavior of convicts for larceny or forgery or uttering forged writings, provided convict has not previously committed one of these offenses or any felony. (C. 57). The law allowing credit to convicts for good conduct is amended by providing that ten days instead of four shall be allowed for each month of faithful observance of prison rules and by adding the proviso that for any violation of rules punishable by stripes, or for attempt to escape, the convict shall forfeit all allowance earned up to that time. (C. 324).

#### **Prison Labor and Compensation to Prisoners**

KY. Provision is made for the employment of prisoners on roads and in other kinds of work, and for the payment to each prisoner or his family of from five to fifteen cents per day. (C. 36).

MD. The boards of county commissioners or other boards having charge of public roads are authorized to employ upon the roads male convicts of the state penitentiary, jails and penal institutions in the state. (C. 211). The State Board of Prison Control is directed to devise a system of labor for prisoners to supersede the present contract labor system. (C. 556). When a fine and costs are paid after sentence in the criminal court of Baltimore one dollar shall be deducted for each full day served in jail. (C. 646).

MASS. Amendment provides that 50 cents per day be credited on fines in default of which prisoners go to jail, and when amount of money so credited, or paid by him in addition to the credit, amounts to full amount of the fine the prisoner shall be discharged and no further action be taken to enforce the fine. (C. 3).

OKLA. Establishment of a binder twine plant at state prison is authorized, and revolving funds for carrying on all industrial enterprises now or hereafter authorized by law are created for the state prison and for the state reformatory. Such funds are to consist of appropriations made for the purpose and of net profits of all business enterprises carried on by such institutions. \$125,000 is appropriated to state prison for a two-year period, of which not more than \$75,000 is to be used for erection of plant, and balance is to constitute revolving fund. (C. 37 and 40).

N. J. Amendment to existing law as to institution-made goods provides that wages earned by an inmate less cost of his maintenance may, in discretion of managers of the institution, be paid to his family out of the working capital. (C. 246). Any person committed to or detained in jail subsequent to January 1, 1915, in order to secure his appearance as a witness in a case other than one punished by confinement in state prison may present a verified claim to the freeholders of the county when the case has been disposed of, and if the claim be certified by the prosecutor, the freeholders may authorize its payment from the county treasurer in the sum of one dollar per day, exclusive of Sundays. (C. 132).

VA. Any person convicted of misdemeanor for which jail sentence may be imposed, including sentence in default of payment of fine, may be sentenced to a period at work on the public roads equal to the term of confinement in jail. (C. 297).

#### Capital Punishment

MD. Jury in a murder case may add to first degree verdict the words "without capital punishment," in which case the court shall impose life sentence and shall not impose the death penalty. (C. 214).

MISS. The death penalty may be inflicted only in the enclosed yard of a prison or another building in enclosed yard, in the presence only of persons legally authorized to attend. (C. 218).

N. J. An amendment to the law imposing the death penalty for murder in the first degree provides that if the jury recommends imprisonment at hard labor for life, this and no greater penalty shall be imposed. (C. 270).

### LABOR, INDUSTRY AND UNEMPLOYMENT

#### Administrative Organization

GA. The Commissioner of Commerce and Labor is authorized to appoint one factory inspector to aid in the enforcement of the new child labor law and such other laws as come

under the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce and Labor. (No. 547).

MD. A state board of labor and statistics is created to take the place of existing agencies for the administration of all labor laws except the workmen's compensation law, and also to administer new laws respecting public employment bureaus and industrial disputes. (C. 406).

N. J. The department of labor is reorganized and is now composed of a Commissioner of Labor, an Assistant Commissioner and Bureau of Inspection, Structural Inspection, Electrical Equipment, Hygiene and Sanitation, Engineers' and Firemen's Licenses, Industrial Statistics, and Employment. All officers and employees in the new department except the commissioner are placed in the classified civil service. The commissioner is expressly authorized to transfer clerks from one bureau to another to facilitate the efficient performance of the work of the department. Volunteer inspectors without compensation may be appointed with the same rights and powers as paid inspectors. (C. 40).

N. Y. Powers of state industrial commission in regard to building construction in New York city transferred to city building officials. (C. 503).

#### Wages and Hours

KY. Corporations for pecuniary profit are required to pay all wages and salaries at least as often as semi-monthly. (C. 21).

LA. The exemption in the women's and children's hours law in favor of mercantile establishments during 20 days before Christmas is stricken out. (No. 177). Oil and mining companies are added to the employers who must pay wages every two weeks. (No. 108). It is unlawful for employers to require their employees to buy goods from any person, firm or corporation. (No. 188).

MD. The employment of women in certain mercantile establishments for 12 hours a day on Saturday and the five days preceding Christmas, provided two rest periods of one hour each be allowed on such days, is permitted, but their employment between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. more than three days a week is prohibited. (C. 147). Nine hours is made a day's work on the roads of Alleghany County. (C. 134).

MASS. The minimum wage law is amended by providing that one of the members of the commission shall be an employer of women, one a woman and one a representative of labor. (C. 303). It is provided that a married man's assignment of future wages shall not be valid unless his wife's written consent is attached

thereto. (C. 208). The existing law providing for weekly payment of wages is amended by limiting the hotels to which it applies to those in a city. (C. 229), and its enforcement is vested in the state board of labor instead of the chief of district police or a factory inspector. (C. 14). The state labor board is required to investigate hours and conditions of labor in hotels and restaurants and to report on desirability of one day's rest for employees thereof. (Res. 74). The social insurance commission is required to study hours of labor in continuous industries. (Res. 164). A forty-eight-hour-week as well as an eight-hour day is provided for public employees and employees on public work. (C. 240).

MISS. The ten-hour-day law is amended by permitting more than ten hours on the first five days of the week, but limiting the total for the week to 60 hours, and by excepting from the act employees of railroads and public service corporations. (C. 239). The semi-monthly wage law is amended to permit payment on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month. (C. 241).

N. Y. Amendment to provision that contracts for public work shall be void unless the contractor observes the eight-hour-day law provides that the first offense shall be punished by fine or imprisonment but that for the second offense the contract shall be forfeited and no payment shall thereafter be made thereon. (C. 151 and 152).

S. C. Hours of employees on interurban railways is limited to ten daily. (No. 544). Manufacturing companies are authorized to make up lost time to the extent of 60 hours per year, but otherwise more effective provision is made for the enforcement of the ten-hour-a-day law. (No. 547). Certain corporations are required to pay wages weekly. (No. 546). Employers are forbidden to require employees to deal with particular merchants. (No. 188).

U. S. Under the so-called "eight-hour-law" the compensation of railroad employees engaged in the operation of trains in interstate or foreign commerce shall not be reduced below the "present standard day's wage", and for all necessary time over eight hours, which is declared to be "the measure and standard of a day's work for the purpose of reckoning the compensation for services," the pay shall be at a rate not less than the pro rata rate. The President is to appoint a commission to observe and report the operation and effects of the eight hour standard work day, and the provisions of the act are to apply from January 1, 1917, until thirty days after the commission reports. (C. 436). Penalty for violation of the law limiting railroad employees' hours is changed from

"not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars" to "not to exceed five hundred dollars." (Publ. No. 68).

#### **Safety and Health**

LA. Misdemeanor for an employer, or an officer of an employer, corporation, knowingly to fail to properly protect machinery or to permit defective machinery to remain where men are working. (No. 146).

MASS. Mercantile and manufacturing establishments, where nature of work necessitates "substantially complete change of clothing" are required to provide separate lockers for their employees. (C. 115).

N. J. All passenger elevators shall be equipped within two years with automatic safety devices preventing movement of the car until doors are closed. (C. 260).

N. Y. Misdemeanor for steam or electric railroads to employ in the operation of trains an engineer, fireman, etc., who is unable to read, hear or understand the English language or to see and understand signals. (C. 424). Factories wholly protected by approved automatic sprinkler systems excepted from the requirement of fire alarm systems and fire drills, provided the maximum number of occupants on each floor does not exceed by more than 50 per cent the capacity of exits. (C. 466).

VA. Foundries are required to provide adequate washrooms and toilets. (C. 515). The law regulating ventilation in coal mines is amended. (C. 458).

#### **Mediation and Arbitration of Labor Disputes**

MD. The state labor board is authorized to appoint a chief mediator and to promote voluntary arbitration of industrial disputes. The board may, subject to the Governor's approval, appoint arbitration boards which are authorized to conduct investigations and enforce attendance of witnesses and production of testimony and to publish a report of their findings for the settlement of the dispute. (C. 406).

MASS. The law prohibiting advertisements to secure new employees without plainly stating the existence of any strike or lockout shall cease to be operative when the state board of conciliation determines that the employer's business is being carried on in the usual manner is amended to require a hearing at which all parties may appear before such determination. (C. 89).

S. C. A conciliation board for the investigation and settlement of industrial disputes is created. The board is authorized to investigate strikes and lockouts, to compel the produc-



tion of testimony, and to report if they deem it advisable, the results of such investigations. (No. 545).

#### **Unemployment and Employment Agencies**

CAL. Plan recommended by U. S. Department of Labor that public land tenure be so regulated as to insure settler entire product of his labor through government retention of title, together with financial aid to unemployed who take up holdings on the public domain, endorsed as eminently practicable and as marking definite progress toward solution of unemployment problem. (C. and J. Res., C. 8).

MD. The state labor board is authorized to investigate extent and causes of unemployment and the remedies therefor, and to establish free employment agencies in such parts of the state as it deems advisable. (C. 406).

MASS. The social insurance commission is directed to study unemployment. (Res. 157).

VA. The existing law regulating private employment agencies is amended by providing, among other things, that fees paid by applicants who fail to obtain employment within 30 days shall be returned and that the sending of women to places of ill-repute shall constitute a felony. (C. 168). The annual license tax on labor agencies which do not have regular offices is increased. (C. 517).

#### **Workmen's Compensation and Employers' Liability**

KY. An elective workmen's compensation law for industries other than agriculture and domestic employment employing five or more requires acceptance of the act by employer and employee to be by written notice; takes from the employer who fails to elect his common law defenses and leaves these defenses against the employee who fails to elect; fixes the rate of compensation at not over 65 per cent of wages with a maximum and minimum; expressly excludes diseases not "the natural and direct result of traumatic injury by accident"; requires approved self-insurance or insurance in a private company or mutual organized as provided for in the act; creates a workmen's compensation board to administer the act and to pass upon disputes, subject to limited appeal to the courts; divides the state into districts for administrative purposes and creates the "Kentucky Employers' Insurance Association" for the insurance of employers under the act. (C. 33). This act takes the place of a previous compensation act declared unconstitutional by the state Supreme Court.

LA. Amendment to compensation law makes compensation depend on "wages" (defined as the daily rate of

pay "under the contract of hire in force at the time of the accident") instead of "average weekly wages" (defined as one fifty-second of the annual earnings), and makes the compensation for certain disabilities fixed instead of allowing discretion, and makes several other changes, notably, permitting the court to require bond from an employer against whom a judgment of compensation has been rendered if the employer has not taken out insurance, evidently a step towards compulsory insurance. (No. 243).

MD. The benefits of the workmen's compensation law are extended to alien non-resident dependents on the same basis as residents, except that future payments may be commuted by payment of a lump sum equal to three-fourths of their present value. (C. 368). A mine worker shall be deemed to be employed in Maryland and entitled to the benefits of its workmen's compensation act if the principal mine entrance is in the state, notwithstanding that the employee is injured or killed while working at a point actually within another state. (C. 86).

MASS. The waiting period under the workmen's compensation act is reduced from two weeks to ten days. (C. 90). The report of a physician appointed by the industrial accident board to examine an injured employee is made admissible in evidence provided the employer and insurer have been furnished with copies thereof. (C. 72). The possibility of restoring the earning power of injured employees is recognized in a resolution which requires the board of education to report to the next legislature on facilities for special training and instruction to persons whose earning capacity has been destroyed or impaired by injury. (Res. 75). A drafting defect in the existing law which on a strict interpretation would have confined the compensation law to employees of municipalities is corrected. (C. 307).

N. J. A "workmen's compensation aid bureau" is created in the labor department, the duty of which is generally to observe the operation of the compensation law and particularly to assist employees in recovering their just compensation. The administration of compensation through the courts remains unchanged. On notice of injury the bureau is required to ascertain and preserve for use in court the facts relating to the accident. Agreements between employer and employee are made subject to the approval of the bureau which is authorized to attempt to bring about such agreement. If settlement be delayed by the employer or his insurer and no proceeding is begun by the beneficiary, the bureau is authorized to certify the facts relating to claims arising from the injury to the county court which statement operates as a petition. The court may assign coun-



sel to represent the claimant and if it be found that the delay in settlement was without reasonable excuse the claimant's expenses, including legal services and loss of time while prosecuting his claim, shall be assessed as a penalty against the employer or his insurer. (C. 54).

N. Y. Workmen's compensation law previously applicable only to listed hazardous employments is extended to employes not engaged in hazardous occupations and other employes who elect to become subject to its terms. The employer elects by posting notice. The employee's election is presumed from failure within a stated time to file written rejection. Non-residents entitled to compensation are limited to surviving wife or child or, if none, surviving parent or grandparent whom the employee has supported wholly or in part for one year prior to the accident. Compensation for "serious facial or head disfigurement" is authorized. Insurance carriers are required to pay to the state treasurer \$100 for every accident resulting in death in which there is no person entitled to receive compensation. These payments are to be held in a special fund and used to pay additional compensation for life to employes who, after suffering permanent partial disability, subsequently sustained injury resulting in permanent total disability. It is made a misdemeanor for any employer to fail to insure the payment of compensation in one of the ways provided by the act. The whole cost of administering the workmen's compensation act is placed on the industries to which it applies by providing that after July 1, 1917, the industrial commission shall annually compute the expense of administering the compensation law (including apparently the expense of operating the state insurance fund) and assess insurance carriers, including the state fund, that proportion of such expense which the total compensation paid by such carriers respectively bears to the total compensation paid by all carriers. Appeals to the Court of Appeals in compensation cases are limited to cases in which the appellate division's decision is not unanimous, or consent to the appeal is given by the appellate division or by a judge of the Court of Appeals. (C. 622). Contracts for public work shall contain a stipulation that the contract shall be void unless the contractor insures compensation to employes on such work who are within the compensation law. (C. 478).

S. C. An employers' liability act in effect applies the Federal Employers' Liability Law to carriers in interstate commerce. The fellow servant rule is abolished, the assumption of risk rule is not to apply where the employer's violation of a safety law contributes to the accident and contributory negligence is limited in its effect to proportional reduction of damages.

This act and a similar Virginia act have been copied from the federal law and tend to make the law regulating liability for injuries to carriers' employes the same whether the accident happens in interstate or intrastate commerce. (No. 557).

U. S. A workmen's compensation act for federal employes fixes compensation at not over 66% per cent of wages, not over \$66.67, not under \$33.33, and creates a commission to administer the act. (C. 458). (Public Act 267).

VA. An employers' liability act similar to that adopted in South Carolina was passed. (C. 444).

#### Miscellaneous

MASS. A social insurance commission is created to study sickness, unemployment and old age of wage earners and to recommend legislation. (Res. 157).

U. S. The prohibition against the use of stop watches on measuring devices or the payment of bonuses to government employes is included in four appropriation acts. (C. 209, 225, 417 and 418). The printing of 10,000 bound copies of the report and testimony of the Commission on Industrial Relations and 100,000 copies of the final report of the commission is directed. (Publ. Res. No. 15).

#### LOANS

GA. The penalty for usury is changed from forfeiture of the excess of interest charged, taken or contracted, to forfeiture of the entire such interest. (No. 456).

LA. The business of loaning money on security of salary or wages is regulated and licensed. Charges to the borrower, including interest, the discounts, etc., are not to exceed 18 per cent per annum for the actual time the money is used. Licensed lenders are required to pay a license fee and to keep records of their transactions. It is provided that no assignment or order for future wages given to any money lender shall be valid against the borrower's employer unless accepted in writing by him, and unless the wife consents. (No. 102).

MASS. The law regulating interest and charges on small loans, which formerly provided that the rate of interest should not exceed three per cent monthly, is amended so that it now provides that the total of interest and expenses shall not exceed three per cent on the amount actually received by the borrower "computed on unpaid balance." The amendment also adds the provision that no charge, bonus, fee or expense of any kind, except interest and expenses not exceeding three per cent monthly shall be made on small loans. (C. 224).

The supervisor of loan agencies is authorized to employ accountant and assistants to tabulate and arrange reports received at his office, to prepare card index of borrowers and do other work necessary for the better supervision of small loans. (C. 194). Bank commissioner is given the same power over savings and loan associations as over savings banks. (C. 26).

MISS. Interest and principal of loans to be paid in monthly instalments may be aggregated for the whole period, five per cent charged thereon, and the whole divided into monthly instalments for payment. Such loans may be secured by real or personal property. Provision may also be made requiring the borrower to pay ten per cent per annum on all money due if he pays the loan before maturity, or if it becomes due for default of payment or breach of covenant. Such loans shall not be usurious. (C. 136).

S. D. Provision was made for referendum vote on November 7, 1916, on a measure to authorize the state or any county or two or more counties jointly in such manner as may be prescribed by general law to be enacted by the legislature, to establish a system of rural credits and thereby loan money and extend credit to the people of the state upon real estate security.

## **VICE AND CRIME**

### **Prevention of Crime**

KY. Amendment to act for the creation of a board of prison commissioners provides that instead of alternate terms and the provision making them ineligible to succeed themselves, each member is to be appointed for a term of four years. A bond must be approved by the governor instead of the chief justice of the court of appeals. New provisions are added providing that the board of commissioners shall make rules for the non-partisan management of the institution. Members, officers or employees of the institution may not engage in political activity or in their official capacity solicit or cause to be solicited anything of value for election purposes, or influence or attempt to influence legislation through official positions. Violation is punishable by removal from office, and wilful violation is a misdemeanor. The commissioners for four years appoint a secretary, for each penitentiary a warden, deputy warden, two assistant deputy wardens and any other officers provided by law and the necessary guards. The board may abolish an office in its discretion. All present officers shall hold office for four years unless removed by the commissioners for cause. Guards shall be paid \$75 per month for each day actually employed. The board shall meet once a month at each institution and hold special meetings. It may make investigations and each

member for this purpose has the power of a justice of the peace. (C. 47). Pandering is defined and punished, and the woman is made a competent witness notwithstanding her marriage to the accused, unless she has lived with him for three years after marriage. (C. 49).

N. J. All places of ill-repute are declared nuisances and provision is made for their abatement by injunction. (C. 154).

VA. All places of ill-repute are declared nuisances and provision is made for their abatement by injunction. (C. 463). The appointment in cities of 15,000 or more of at least one policewoman with the same powers as a policeman is authorized. In cities of 60,000 or more there may be at least two policewomen and the number may be increased in like manner as policemen are increased. Danville excepted from the provisions of the act. (C. 281).

## **INEBRIETY; SALOONS; DRUG HABIT**

GA. An act making further provisions in regard to the records of all deliveries of liquor as already required by law, imposes upon the consignee a tax of ten cents for each package, to be collected by the carrier, three cents of which is to be retained by the carrier for services in connection with keeping such records. (No. 468).

KY. The liquor license law is amended to provide that in case of violation of the licensee's oath or of the Sunday closing laws any citizen may make an affidavit and the state's attorney must file a petition in equity in the name of the state, praying a forfeiture of the license, or in case of his failure or refusal to file such petition any citizen may do so if he also files his own affidavit and that of some other citizen of the county. The act of the agent or any person acting for the licensee is deemed the act of the principal. Upon trial, if the evidence discloses that the licensee has violated the law, a judgment decreeing forfeiture of the state license shall issue, and for a second offense a judgment of forfeiture of both the state and municipal licenses. On violation after a second conviction all licenses are forfeited and none may be granted or transferred to him for one year nor may a license be granted or transferred to any person authorizing such person to carry on such business in the building occupied by the defendant at the time for a period of one year. In forfeiture suits instituted by a citizen, the cost and attorney's fees is to be paid by the licensee in case of forfeiture. The application for a license must state the location of the property, the name of the owner of the property, and describe the premises, and the sale of liquor in any

other place than those premises is deemed a sale without a license. An unobstructed view of the room where liquor is sold must be had from the street or public passway, hall or approach passing the rooms. Violation of the act or failure of an officer to enforce the act is a misdemeanor. Upon such failure or refusal of an officer, five reputable citizens may petition the state's attorney to prosecute the officer, or the county attorney or state's attorney may institute such action. If the state's or county attorney fails or refuses to prosecute after being petitioned, three reputable citizens may petition the governor and the attorney-general shall institute prosecution against them. Upon direction of the governor the attorney-general shall institute such suit without petition. Petitioners making false affidavit to secure prosecution are guilty of false swearing and if prosecution is instituted by reason of such petition they are subject to an action for malicious prosecution if they acted without probable cause. (C. 14). Amendment to liquor law provides that on a first conviction for its violation a bond may be executed to the court for \$200 subject to good behavior for the period of twelve months, but on a second or subsequent conviction the defendant shall be confined in the penitentiary from one to two years. (C. 53).

LA. Keeping for sale or selling malt liquor, intoxicating or not, in prohibition territory is forbidden. The possession of malt liquor in a place of business is prima facie evidence that it is kept for sale. (No. 14). The delivery or receipt for shipment or shipment of vinous liquors into prohibition territory is prohibited except to adults for personal use in limited quantities. (No. 113).

MD. Local option is granted to all parts of state now wet, including the city of Baltimore, to determine whether or not the sale, manufacture for sale and transportation for sale of alcoholic and intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes shall be prohibited after May 1, 1918. (C. 30). A large number of local laws relating to local option or the license or prohibition of the sale of liquor were also enacted. (C. 104, 122, 145, 199, 317, 340, 352, 363, 387, and 389).

MASS. The governor is to appoint a commission of three, one to be a head of a division in state health department, one to be a district attorney, to investigate extent of use of habit-forming drugs and effectiveness of laws intended to prevent their increasing use. Commission to serve without compensation, but may incur necessary expenses approved by governor and council. No appropriation is made. Commission to report January 10, 1917. (Res. 112). It is made unlawful for any person holding a license of the first five

classes for the sale of liquors to transport liquors into for delivery in or deliver such liquors in a city or town in which licenses of these classes are not granted. Violation of the act is punishable by a fine and forfeiture of license. (C. 168).

MISS. The shipment or transportation into the state of liquor intended to be used in violation of the law of the state is prohibited. Banks are not to collect or pay drafts for liquor shipments, and bills of lading or shipping receipts for liquor are not to be transferred. Liquors are not to be ordered in name of another, not to be delivered to a firm or partnership address, and not to be delivered if consigned to a fictitious address. The possession at one time or within fifteen days of more than one-half gallon of vinous liquor, or three gallons of malted or fermented liquor, or more than one quart of spirituous or other intoxicating liquor, or more than one of such kinds of liquor, is unlawful. The delivery of liquors is regulated, records must be kept by the carrier, and other rigorous penalties and provisions for enforcement are provided. Drinking places are declared public nuisances and may be abated by injunction. (C. 103). Liquor advertisements are made unlawful, violations of the act are declared nuisances and may be suppressed by injunction, and are also punished by fine or imprisonment. (C. 104).

S. C. The sale of any recipe, formula or distilling apparatus for making intoxicating liquor is a misdemeanor. (No. 538).

S. D. Provision was made for referendum vote on November 7, 1916, on a measure to prohibit, after July 1, 1917, the manufacturing or importing for sale or gift or for beverage purposes, of intoxicating liquors within the state of South Dakota.

VA. The manufacture, sale or advertising of liquors is prohibited after November 1, 1916. Contains a simple form of indictment for prosecution of violations. Contains detail provisions for sales by druggists for medicinal, etc., purposes, and provides that in prosecutions of druggists for violation of the act their sale shall be presumed unlawful unless there is proof to the contrary, but the presentation of a prescription rebuts this presumption. The act authorizes injunction as well as criminal penalty, to secure enforcement. It provides that persons injured by the acts of intoxicated persons may recover damages from the person causing such intoxication by selling or giving away intoxicants. The law is rigorous in its provisions and seems wholly to prohibit the liquor traffic. The act provides that the general assembly shall elect every four years a commissioner of prohibition who may be suspended by the governor for incapacity or

neglect of duty, such suspension to be reported to the legislature which shall determine whether to remove the commissioner. The commissioner is authorized to appoint deputies and employ attorneys to enforce the provisions of this act and other laws and ordinances concerning the liquor traffic. (C. 146). Local option is granted to counties and cities on the question of interstate or intrastate shipment of intoxicating liquor, and its transportation into or the receiving of it in any county or city which by majority vote has declared against such shipment is prohibited. (C. 487). Any person who through the use of alcoholic liquors or habit-forming drugs has become dangerous to the public or himself, or unable to care for himself, his property or his family, or has become a burden on the public, his family or any other person, shall on complaint of any person be brought before a commission of lunacy and may be committed to a state hospital for the insane until the authorities of that institution declare him cured, when he shall be discharged or paroled. (C. 357).

## **PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING**

### **Health**

**KY.** The pure food laws are supplemented by a stringent act requiring sanitary conditions in all places used for the preparation or distribution of food products. (C. 37).

**MISS.** A state charity hospital is established in south Mississippi. The hospital may receive and hold property and shall be governed by five trustees, at least two to be practicing physicians, all to be appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate, for four years. The superintendent shall be appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate for four years. Both superintendent and trustees may be removed for cause. The superintendent shall perform the duties prescribed by the trustees and shall appoint employees with their advice and consent. The assistant superintendent shall be a physician, and may be a woman skilled in diagnosing bacterial diseases, who shall examine materials sent by "reputable" physicians of the state for a fee of one dollar, to be in addition to his salary. Salaries of superintendent, assistant and other employees shall be prescribed by the trustees. White and colored patients shall be kept separate, and shall be subject to the rules of the trustees. An advisory board is created to consist of the state board of health, the health officer of the county in which the hospital is located, to visit the hospital and examine into the management of the hospital and report to the trustees. The trustees shall report every two years to the gov-

ernor. (C. 108). The board of supervisors in one or more counties may establish a hospital for pellagra sufferers and issue bonds therefor. (C. 143). Municipalities or counties may donate not over \$50 a month for charity ward in any hospital in their county. (C. 141, 146).

**N. J.** Municipalities are authorized to employ visiting nurses "for the purpose of taking care of the needy sick." Such nurses may be employed permanently and shall not be removed except on complaint and charges preferred and an opportunity to be heard before governing body of municipality. Two municipalities may join in employing a nurse and share expense thereof. (C. 202). The date for annual report of local health boards to the State Director of Health is changed from October 1 to February 1. (C. 90). The cold storage of food and its distribution after such storage is regulated. (C. 101).

**N. Y.** Amendment to town law provides for the appointment of a town physician. His duties are to render to poor persons in the town medical relief and attendance when so requested by superintendent of poor, or the supervisor of the town, or an overseer of the poor. (C. 413). An individual declared by the state commissioner of health to be a carrier of typhoid and subjected to continued quarantine or prevented from carrying on his usual occupation, may be given hospital care at the expense of the state, and if no hospital is available he may be cared for in a private family. The local charity commissioner or overseer of the poor, in accordance with the rules of the state health commissioner, shall furnish necessary medical attendance and maintenance. Local officers not to incur expense until after approval by state commissioner. (C. 371). New article added to public health law provides for organization, powers, duties, etc., of the county mosquito extermination commission in certain counties. Any accumulation of water in which mosquitoes are breeding or likely to breed is declared a nuisance, and the commission is authorized to do everything "feasible and practicable to exterminate mosquitoes." (C. 408). Boards of health of consolidated health districts authorized to adopt a budget system. (C. 369).

**R. I.** Amendment to existing law respecting the reporting of infectious and contagious diseases as enumerated requires every physician or person having knowledge of such cases to make a report on blanks furnished by the state board of health to the town health officer. The town health officer is required to report to the state board of health weekly or at the times designated by the board. Physicians were not named in the old law. (C. 1382) City of Provi-

dence is authorized to appropriate annually not exceeding \$5,000 toward the support of the Providence District Nursing Association. (C. 1405). The act which authorized the chief factory inspector to require all food-stuffs exposed for sale in bakeries, confectioneries, etc. to be covered is amended so that such covers are now required in all cases. (C. 1352).

S. C. The state board of health is required to make Wasserman blood tests without charge (No. 551). An interesting act directs the executive committee of the state board of health to appoint a health officer for the county of Greenville at \$1,800 a year salary, \$200 a year for supplies, to be paid from the county funds on order of the state board. His duties are to inspect sanitary conditions, to educate the people in health and disease prevention, to control epidemics of infectious or contagious diseases, to discover and try to isolate cases of tuberculosis and other infectious or contagious diseases, and where necessary to put such persons in camps or institutions. He shall also examine all children "under twelve" unless they have been examined by a physician and recommend treatment for "physical defects" to parents. (No. 399).

VA. The state board of health is given supervision of all water supply, its control being limited, however, to the sanitary and physical quality of the waters in so far as they may affect public health or comfort. The board is authorized to investigate the purity and fitness of any water supply, and to consult and advise with the authorities of cities and towns as to the most appropriate source of water supply. No person or corporation, municipal or otherwise, shall supply drinking or domestic water, or construct works therefor without a permit from the board of health granted after investigation. Provision is made for hearing before the issuance of final orders and for appeal to the courts from any final order of the board of health to consider its legality or reasonableness. The importance of this act for the purpose of protecting the purity of the water supply is limited by the fact that power of the board of health extends only to the water which has been taken into the water works and does not apply to any waters above the point of intake. (C. 360). Use of "roller towels" or other common towel in public lavatories, in buildings or on trains or boats is prohibited (C. 160). Common towels in hotels, offices, buildings, trains, stations, schools or washrooms, are also prohibited. A common towel is defined, however, as one "intended or available for common use by more than one person without being laundered after such use." Apparently it is not a com-

mon towel if it is laundered after being used by a number of persons. (C. 278). Several pure food laws were enacted, prohibiting the sale or offer for sale for human food of articles prepared or kept under unsanitary conditions or otherwise unfit for human food. (C. 9), prohibiting unsanitary conditions in transportation and storage of food (C. 12), and regulating and licensing slaughter houses not licensed under the U. S. Department of Agriculture (C. 50). The selling or offering for sale of oleomargine by stores, restaurants, etc. is prohibited unless done in such manner as to show its real character. (C. 18).

U. S. The President is authorized to make rules and regulations for the Canal Zone in matters of sanitation, health and quarantine. (Public No. 226).

### Housing

N. Y. Amendment to tenement house law authorizes issue of permits for the erection of cellar walls only of a tenement house, provided plans therefor conforming to law have been filed; reduces the penalty for encumbrance of fire escapes by occupants from \$10 to \$2; and also provides that when local regulations require a lower height of building or less percentage of lot to be occupied or wider or larger courts or deeper yards than the provisions of the tenement house law, such local regulations shall govern. (C. 319).

### Anti-Tuberculosis Work

CAL. Bill pending in Congress for Federal aid for indigent non-resident tuberculosis patients endorsed and its passage urged. (C. and J. Res., C. 5).

MD. A hospital is established in Montgomery county for the treatment of indigent residents of that county suffering from tuberculosis. (C. 628).

MASS. Fall River is authorized to incur indebtedness not exceeding \$150,000 for the construction and equipment of a tuberculosis hospital. (Spec. Acts, C. 119).

MISS. The legislature provided for the issue of bonds in the amount of \$25,000 for building and equipping a state tuberculosis sanatorium. (C. 68 and C. 88). A sanatorium for the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis shall be established under the management and control of the state board of health, who may acquire or accept donations of land therefor. The board shall elect a "well-trained physician experienced in public work," a superintendent, and shall elect and employ officials at fees and salaries within the appropriations. The board shall determine qualifications for admission and make all necessary rules. The sanatorium



shall be as nearly self-supporting as possible. A bureau for tuberculosis shall be established and operated by the sanatorium, which shall obtain through the bureau all vital statistics, reports of all cases of tuberculosis in the state and shall keep a register of all tuberculous persons so reported. The register shall be open only to state, county or municipal officers, "representatives of organizations interested in making financial provision for the care of tubercular persons" and seekers of "scientific information for the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis." The bureau shall operate a correspondence school to advise tubercular persons as to the method of obtaining cures and prevent the spread of the disease. All physicians and hospitals are required to report cases of tuberculosis, subject to a fine of not less than \$10 or more than \$100. The board of health may accept gifts for the sanatorium and any municipality may provide for the treatment of any bona fide tubercular citizen in the sanatorium at not more than one dollar a day. (C. 109). The legislature requested Congress to pass the law appropriating \$2,000,000 to aid tuberculosis sufferers. (C. 597).

N. J. Board of freeholders of any county where such nurses are not already employed under a prior act in first class counties are authorized to employ registered nurses to discover and investigate tuberculosis cases; to act as visiting nurses to tuberculosis patients; to give instructions to them relative to hygienic and sanitary measures to prevent spread of the disease; and to aid in reporting existing or suspected cases to the state board of health and to tuberculosis hospitals and local boards of health. (C. 32). An amendment provides that the state shall contribute \$3 per week for each tubercular patient maintained by a county in a municipal or private hospital (C. 214).

N. Y. Amendment to health law provides that reports by heads of hospitals and other institutions relative to tuberculosis patients shall be rendered to the health officer of the city, town or village in which the patient resided immediately previous to admission to the institution, except that if residence be outside the state, then the report shall be made to the state commissioner of health. (C. 370).

R. I. State "charitable institutions loan" of not more than \$149,500 authorized, part of proceeds to be used for new tuberculosis hospital. (C. 1355).

VA. Any person suffering from tuberculosis who violates laws prohibiting expectoration in public places or vehicles, or who deliberately and continuously places other people in

danger of infection shall on motion of a member of local board of health be summoned before a county or city court, which, if convinced that such person is guilty and is a menace to public health or is unnecessarily exposing other persons to infection, may order such person detained for a period not exceeding twelve months in a suitable place, or give bond for period not exceeding twelve months for cessation of the practice complained of. (C. 226). When fifteen per cent of the qualified voters voting at the last preceding general election who are resident freeholders petition the proper court of any county or city setting forth the desirability of establishing a tuberculosis sanitarium the court shall order a special vote on any regular election day. Provision is made for conducting the election. If the vote be in favor of the sanitarium a tax must be levied to provide the necessary funds. Two or more cities or counties may combine. (C. 397)

#### Vital Statistics

N. Y. Failure to file birth certificate made a misdemeanor for every violation after second. (C. 58). Amendment to New York City Charter makes it a misdemeanor to fail to comply with order of the board of health requiring the filing of a report of death, birth or marriage. (C. 515).

#### DEAF AND BLIND

LA. The governor is authorized to appoint a commission of five to consider the feasibility and desirability of establishing an institution for the care and training of deaf, dumb and blind negroes and to report to the next session. (No. 72). The School for the Deaf and School for the Blind are put under the control of the State Board of Education. (No. 237).

MASS. The state board of charity and the overseers of the poor of cities and towns are required to aid the commission for the blind by reporting whenever outdoor or indoor aid is granted to families in which there is a blind member or members, and the commission is required to report to the state board of charity and the overseers of the poor any activity on their part in relation to blind persons, who, or whose families, are known to be receiving such aid. The commission shall register cases of persons whose eyesight is seriously defective or who are liable to become blind, and take such measures in co-operation with other authorities as it deems advisable for the prevention of blindness or conservation of eyesight and for the education of children and vocational guidance of adults having seriously defective sight. (C. 160). Commission for the blind is authorized to provide for their instruction at home, at an ex-



penditure not to exceed \$6,000 annually. (C. 201). The commission on economy and efficiency is directed to investigate advisability of providing pensions for needy blind and to report January 10, 1917. (Res. 139).

**MISS.** It is made the duty of the attending physician or midwife in a hospital or institution, and all midwives, to use a prophylactic in the eyes of infants at birth against inflammation of the eyes, as ordered by the state board of health. This disease of infants must be at once reported. The state board of health must provide for free distribution of prophylaxis to physicians and midwives, and for free treatment, must give advice as to proper treatment, keep a record of cases, and report violations of the act. Penalty for violation is for the first offense not over \$50, for the second not over \$100, for the third not over \$200. (C. 115).

**N. J.** The commission for ameliorating the condition of the blind is authorized to inquire into causes of blindness and what proportion of such causes in the state are preventable, and to co-operate with boards of health or other officers in adopting and enforcing preventive measures. (C. 22). The same commission is also authorized to expend money appropriated for encouragement, by loans of capital, tools, apparatus or stock in trade, of blind persons desirous of earning a living in business or productive activity. (C. 17). Blind babies and young children may be placed in special hospitals or institutions in the state at a cost of not over \$450 a year and not over \$400 a year shall be paid for the education and support of a blind child placed in an institution outside the state. (C. 134).

## **INSANE AND DEFECTIVE**

### **Insane**

**MD.** Several important changes are made in the law relating to the insane, notably the establishment of a system by which relatives and estates of patients may be made to pay for the care of the patient, and of a system of voluntary commitments for pauper patients; and also the provision for a much longer period of probation for patients discharged from the state hospital. It is also a misdemeanor to supply liquor or narcotic drugs to any inmate, attendant or employee of a state or private institution for the insane, except with the permission of the superintendent or chief medical officer. (C. 566).

**MASS.** The state board of insanity is abolished and in its place a commission on mental diseases is established. This commission is constituted the same as the former board except that the director is to

be appointed by the governor and is to be a physician and expert in the care and treatment of insane, and two other members are also to have these qualifications. The maximum salary for the director is \$7,500. The commission is given general supervision of public and private institutions, except Norfolk State Hospital and the Hospital Cottages for Children at Baldwinsville. (C. 285).

**N. J.** The commission already authorized to purchase a farm tract of not more than 500 acres for care of the insane was given until October 1, 1916, to make such purchase. (C. 108). A revision ("Revision of 1916") of the law relating to insane persons was enacted, providing for their commitment to hospitals for the insane, and their confinement therein, including care, treatment and support, and repealing the "Revision of 1913." (C. 94). The law relating to the government and management of state hospitals for the insane is also revised. (C. 167).

**N. Y.** Misdemeanor to entice away or assist to escape any inmate of a public charitable institution, custodial asylum, institution for feeble-minded or insane, or reformatory, or to promise to provide home or to pay for service of or to marry any person known to be such inmate, or to harbor any such inmate for such purpose without the approval of the board of managers of the institution. (C. 320). State hospital commission authorized to contract for additional accommodations for patients at Long Island State hospital to an amount not exceeding \$30,000 in addition to amount already authorized, the total amount under both acts not to exceed \$430,000. (C. 258).

**R. I.** State "charitable institutions loan" of not more than \$149,500 authorized, part of proceeds to be used for new buildings at state hospital for insane. (C. 1355).

### **Feeble-minded and Epileptic**

**KY.** A commission is created to investigate the number and conditions of feeble-minded persons in the state and the possibilities of prevention. (C. 146).

**N. J.** Commission on care of mental defectives is continued to report to the next legislature. \$500 is appropriated when included in the annual or supplemental appropriation bill. (J. R. 1). The establishment of colonies for custody and care of feeble-minded males on forest reserves or other lands of the state is authorized. For this purpose a board of managers consisting of the Commissioner of Charities and Corrections and four citizens to be appointed by the governor is created. (C. 61). Provision is made for the payment by patients committed to the state village for epileptics from their personal estate, if less than

\$600 per annum, or by specified relatives reasonably able to contribute toward support of such patient, of all or part of the cost for the care and clothing of such patient. (C. 95).

N. Y. The superintendent of the Rome State Custodial Asylum is authorized to grant parole or leave of absence to inmates to do domestic work under the superintendent's direction, or agricultural work under the agricultural department, or forestry work under the direction of the conservation commission. The superintendent's discretion is subject to the approval of the board of managers. (C. 71).

R. I. Part of proceeds of state "charitable institutions loan" to be used for new buildings for state school for feeble-minded. (C. 1355). The name of the Rhode Island School for the Feeble-minded is changed to the Exeter School. (C. 1381).

VA. State board of charities and corrections is required to (1) keep a register of feeble-minded persons in the state, showing a history of each case, the name of parents or guardians and of individuals or institutions having custody; (2) take legal steps to protect feeble-minded persons; (3) institute proceedings for their commitment; (4) license and inspect private institutions for care and training of feeble-minded, and no person to engage therein without license; (5) deport non-residents liable to become charges on the state; (6) give notice and instructions confidentially to parents and guardians of mentally defective children not dependent on the state and not a menace to themselves or the community; (7) receive feeble-minded children turned over by courts and make agreement as to their custody, maintenance and training as it deems proper consistently with laws of state; (8) place feeble-minded children, committed to it by courts, in homes when not expedient to place them in institutions. Children so placed in homes to be visited by agents of such board and where rules of board not followed children may be placed elsewhere. (C. 104). Existing colony for feeble-minded constituted a state institution for treatment, training and custodial care of white feeble-minded. Managers of the colony to provide suitable arrangements for educational and industrial training and an appropriation apportioned to the population of school age in the colony to be made from the state school fund for support of a school for the colony. "Feeble-minded person" defined as "any person with mental defectiveness from birth or from early age, so pronounced that he is incapable of caring for himself or managing his affairs, or of being taught to do so, and is unsafe or dangerous to himself or others and the communi-

ty but who is not classifiable as an insane person as usually interpreted." It is provided, however, that no feeble-minded person of the class commonly known as congenital idiots, that is, whose mentality is not beyond that of a normal child two years old shall be admitted to the said colony until a separate building has been provided for that class of feeble-minded persons. Managers to employ persons capable of making mental tests of the condition of patients in the colony. (C. 106). A separate colony for feeble-minded colored persons is established as a part of the Central State Hospital. (C. 207). General provision is made for summoning any feeble-minded person before the county courts, for the appointment of a commission by the court and a report by the commission. On the commission's petition the court may appoint a guardian or committee for such person, or may commit him to a private institution or a state institution or colony for the feeble-minded. The superintendent of the institution into which a feeble-minded person is received shall have the person committed examined and placed under observation for at least two months, during which time he shall be subject to the Binet Simon measuring scale for intelligence, or some other approved test, and shall also provide suitable employment for such person. If the experts who examine him find the person not to be feeble-minded, he shall be returned to the district from which he was committed. (C. 388). It is also provided that when any person is brought before a court for a purpose other than an inquiry into his mental condition, and it appears to the court upon the testimony of one or more qualified physicians that such person is feeble-minded, the court shall direct the filing of a petition for a commission to inquire into the mental condition of such person, and pending the hearing of such petition may order such person detained under the guardianship of some suitable person or committed to the department of criminal insane at an appropriate institution or to a county or city farm established under existing law. Such person may, during such period pending hearing, be confined in such place under such circumstances for observation for not less than sixty days or more than six months. (C. 312).

## PUBLIC RELIEF

### Institutions

LA. Ten per cent of fines and forfeitures of bonds in certain parishes and cities may be used to create parish and city alms funds. The revenue only to be spent in poor relief. Parish or city may select an incorporated, non-sectarian charitable association to disburse the revenue. (No. 235).

N. J. Freeholders are authorized to meet deficiencies in appropriations for state hospitals, widows' pensions or board of children's guardians by adding the amount to taxes for the succeeding year or by the issuance of temporary two-year bonds, unless that be too burdensome, in which case payment may be extended not exceeding five years. (C. 201). Officers or employees required to reside at penal or charitable institutions shall be entitled to maintenance for themselves and families in addition to their salaries. (C. 55).

N. Y. Amendment to poor law provides that the amount to be paid to hospitals for the care of indigent persons requiring medical or surgical treatment shall be fixed by county authorities and directors of the hospital, and strikes out limitation on such amount. (C. 483).

#### **Mothers' Pensions**

N. Y. Amendment to the general municipal law eliminates the commissioner of charities of New York City as a member of the child welfare board in that city, and provides that investigation of applicants and supervision of persons receiving allowances is to be made by such board instead of by the authorities now entrusted with similar work. (C. 504).

MD. An act for the relief of widowed mothers provides for the granting of relief for children under 14 years of age, the allowance for any one family not to exceed forty dollars a month. The act makes it optional with the Mayor and City Council to appoint a Board of Mothers' Relief for the administration of the act in Baltimore City, or to devolve that duty upon the Supervisors of City Charities. The latter course has been taken. In the various counties the act is to be administered by the county commissioners. Upon the receipt of application for relief the Supervisors or the county commissioners are required to make an investigation and report their findings to the juvenile court of the county where the applicant resides, or to the circuit court if no juvenile court exists in the county, or to the juvenile court of Baltimore city if the applicant resides in Baltimore. After a hearing the court may make an order directing that relief be granted. The city of Baltimore and the respective counties are authorized and directed to levy such a tax, not exceeding one-tenth of a mill, as may be necessary and sufficient to carry out the provisions of the act, or to provide for the same out of proceeds of the general tax levy. There is appropriated by the act \$10,000 for the establishment and maintenance of the Board for Mothers' Relief of Baltimore City, and \$5,000 to be divided among the various counties. The procuring or attempting to procure relief by false

testimony is punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both. (C. 670).

#### **Outdoor Relief**

N. Y. Amendment to poor law makes existing provisions for removal of poor persons to county, city or town legally chargeable for their support apply to all mothers of bastards. (C. 205).

#### **PUBLIC SUPERVISION AND ADMINISTRATION**

GA. It is made the duty of every grand jury to appoint a committee of its members to visit every private sanitarium, hospital, asylum, House of the Good Shepherd, convent and monastery for the purpose of ascertaining what persons are confined therein and by what authority. The committee shall separately confer with each inmate in order to ascertain how such inmate came to be confined therein, what service or labor has been imposed upon him or her, and whether such inmate desires to remain in custody of the institution. The committee shall make a public report to the judge and solicitor of the names of all dissatisfied inmates with a brief summary of the facts in each case, and if it finds that any person is illegally deprived of his or her liberty shall demand instant liberation, and if such demand is refused shall specially present for false imprisonment the person responsible. (No. 548).

LA. A board of state affairs is created and entrusted with the preparation of budget estimates for all state offices and institutions. It is required to distribute blanks for the report of departmental estimates not later than January 1 annually; to require their return by the departments not later than February 1; to compile and review the estimates and recommend a budget not later than April 1, which shall be printed and distributed to members of the legislature not later than April 25. The legislature meets on May 8. The board is also required between January 1, 1917, and the meeting of the legislature in 1918 to investigate the efficiency of the state administration and particularly the feasibility of a board of control for public educational institutions and a similar board for charitable institutions and of a central purchasing bureau. (No. 140). The board of control of the state penitentiary is abolished and its powers and duties transferred to a general manager of the penitentiary. (No. 137).

MD. All annual and continuing appropriations are repealed, including appropriations for charitable institutions totalling according to the latest report \$212,000. (C. 126). The Board of State Aid and Charities is reorganized, and all payments of state money to institutions not owned and

controlled by the state are placed on a per capita basis, the rates to be fixed by the Board of Public Works. (C. 705). The powers of the state auditor are greatly increased, and for the first time he is given authority to prescribe systems of accounting in all state departments and institutions receiving state money, whether or not under state control. (C. 587). An amendment to the state constitution is also proposed which would put the finances of the state on a budget basis, the budget to be made by the governor. The legislature could reduce or cut out items, but would have no power to increase or add new items. If any appropriation bill other than the budget is passed it would have to include provision for raising sufficient revenue to meet the appropriations made. (C. 159).

N. J. A budget system for every state department, board, commission, charitable or correctional institution or other agency, requiring an annual appropriation from the state, is established. All requests for appropriations shall be made in detail to the Governor before November 15 of each year. The Governor shall transmit such requests to the legislature together with his recommendations thereon, but shall not recommend appropriations in excess of anticipated revenues. (C. 15). The State Home for Boys is placed upon an annual appropriation allowance to conform with other state institutions instead of its former per capita allowance. (C. 37). All supplies for the use of any officer, board, commission or subdivision of the State Government, or of any state institution, board or commission or agency of the State, maintained in whole or in part thereby, shall be purchased by the State House Commission, consisting of the governor, state treasurer, and state comptroller. (C. 68). Officers or employees required to reside at penal or charitable institutions shall be entitled to maintenance for themselves and families in addition to their salaries. (C. 55).

N. Y. Creates commission consisting of governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, comptroller and state engineer and surveyor to negotiate and effect transfer of state quarantine establishment to United States. After such transfer office of health officer of the port of New York is abolished. (C. 342). Office of commissioner of charities for Westchester county created, and his powers and duties prescribed. (C. 242).

#### MISCELLANEOUS

KY. It is provided that any one employed to promote or oppose the passage of any legislation in the Legislature affecting the pecuniary interest of an individual or corporation distinct from that of the whole people of the state shall enter his name on the legislative docket; that it shall be unlawful for any one to

secretly attempt by coercion or offer of political support to direct legislation. (C. 16).

LA. An amendment to the constitution, making women over twenty-one eligible to the office of factory inspector or any office connected with the educational, eleemosynary, penal and correctional systems of the state, counties, municipalities or other political divisions, is proposed. (No. 91). Congress is requested to take action to secure an amendment to the federal constitution prohibiting "polygamy and polygamist cohabitation." (No. 31).

MD. It is made a misdemeanor for an adult person who is able to support a destitute parent not to do so, and he may be fined or imprisoned if he refuses. Counties or municipalities may recover money spent for maintenance of the parent from the child. (C. 637). A state board of censors of picture films is created. (C. 209). The Alliance of Charitable and Social Agencies of Baltimore is incorporated by a special act. (C. 234).

MASS. Town officers are authorized to grant to "organization engaged exclusively in charitable work" special licenses good for a particular day and for a charitable purpose therein named to sell by its accredited agents in the streets or other public places flags, buttons, flowers and similar small articles. No person under 16 to act as such selling agent. Agents to wear badges and not to operate in front of a private residence against the objection of the owner. (C. 188). The civil and criminal jurisdiction of district police or municipal courts is extended so that their process runs throughout the state for service in any case or proceeding within their jurisdiction, and they are made courts of superior and general jurisdiction with reference to all cases and matters in which they have jurisdiction. (C. 174). Cities are authorized to establish boards of survey to approve, alter and make plans for streets. (C. 190).

S. C. Misdemeanor to violate the law requiring separation of the races in factories. (No. 391).

S. D. A constitutional amendment declaring that construction and maintenance of good roads and supplying of coal to the people are works of necessity in which the state may engage, but that no expenditures therefor shall be made without two-thirds vote of the legislature, is submitted. (C. 2). Provision was made for referendum vote on November 7, 1916, to extend the right of suffrage to women. Under the present constitution women can vote only at elections held solely for school purposes.

VA. In cities of 50,000 or more courts of criminal jurisdiction may appoint "a discrete and competent attorney at law" as public defender in their courts and in police courts from

which cases are appealed to them. Judges, when requested by persons accused of crime, may assign a public defender if satisfied such persons are unable to employ counsel. Defender to be appointed for two years and removable by the judge appointing him, and to serve without compensation unless the cities provide such compensation. He is required to make a record of cases defended by him, and to report annually to the court. (C. 204). Committees holding property in trust for patients or inmates of state institutions are required to pay to the steward of such institution out of the income of such estate not exceeding \$200 to provide for such patient such extra comforts as he may desire, provided the act is not to apply in case such patient has dependent husband, wife or

child. Steward to account and to certify that none of such money was used for the ordinary maintenance of such person. (C. 255). The need of experts in city government is recognized and it is proposed to amend the constitution so that persons having technical skill may be appointed to office although neither residents nor voters. (C. 103).

U. S. The "Boy Scouts of America" are incorporated as a corporation of the District of Columbia for the purpose of promoting "through organization, and co-operation with other agencies, the ability of boys to do things for themselves and others, to train them in scout craft, and to teach them patriotism, courage, self-reliance, and kindred virtues." (Publ. No. 94).

## BUSINESS COMMITTEES FOR 1917

### Committee on Nomination.

C. C. Carstens, 43 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Chairman; Joseph C. Logan, Atlanta; Miss S. P. Breckenridge, Chicago; Bailey B. Burritt, New York; Amos W. Butler, Indianapolis; J. Byron Deacon, Pittsburgh; J. E. Hagerty, Columbus, O.; James Mullenbach, Chicago; Jessica Peixotto, Ph. D., Berkeley, Cal.

### Committee on Organization.

Porter R. Lee, 105 E. 22nd St., New York, Chairman; Allen T. Burns, Cleveland, Hornell Hart, Milwaukee; Ira W. Jayne, Detroit; Albert S. Johnstone, Columbia, S. C.; Mrs. W. H. Lothrop, Newtonville, Mass.; Pres. Frank L. McVey, Grand Forks, N. D.; Mrs. W. L. Murdoch, Birmingham, Ala.; Philip L. Seman, Chicago; Rev. Frederic Siedenbergh, Chicago; Mrs. Irene Osgood Andrews, New York; J. Prentice Murphy, Boston; Frank E. Wade, Buffalo.

### Committee on Kindred Groups.

Roger N. Baldwin, 911 Locust St., St. Louis, Chairman; Boris D. Bogen, Cincinnati; Amos W. Butler, Indianapolis; Roy S. Guild, New York; Robert W. Kelso, Boston; J. W. Magruder, Baltimore; F. H. Nibecker, Glen Mills, Pa.; Wm. J. Norton, Cincinnati; Edwin D. Solenberger, Philadelphia; Graham Taylor, Chicago; Roy Smith Wallace, Philadelphia; Frederick H. Whitin, New York; George S. Wilson, Washington, D. C.; George E. Haynes, Nashville; Mrs. Alice Stebbins Wells, Los Angeles; Lawrence Veiller, New York; C. C. Carstens,

Boston; Benjamin C. Marsh, New York; Mrs. Florence Kelley, New York; Ida M. Cannon, Boston.

### Committee on Change of Name.

Jeffrey R. Brackett, 18 Somerset St., Boston, chairman; Graham Taylor, Chicago; John Daniels, New York; Maude E. Miner, New York; Arthur H. Burnett, Toronto; Roy Smith Wallace, Philadelphia; Demarchus C. Brown, Indianapolis; Katherine R. Williams, Milwaukee.

### Committee on Resolutions.

H. H. Hollingsworth, 418 Century Bldg., Des Moines, chairman; Murray A. Auerbach, Little Rock; Thomas B. Maymon, Providence.

### Committee on Time and Place.

Rabbi Morris M. Feuerlicht, 3034 Washington Blk., Indianapolis, chairman; Christianna G. Gilchrist, Phoenix, Ariz.; William Thomas, Denver; Rev. J. F. Ryan, Hartford; Mrs. Ophelia L. Amigh, Birmingham; H. W. Charles, Topeka; Clara Kummer, Owensboro, Ky.; Charles H. Patterson, New Orleans; Francis H. Hiller, Portland, Me.; Richard L. Cary, Baltimore; Mrs. Amy F. Everall, Lancaster, Mass.; Dr. William A. Wilson, Detroit; Sadie Gober, Jackson, Miss.; Miriam E. Carey, St. Paul; William A. Crossland, St. Joseph; Rev. A. W. Abbott, Orange, N. J.; Patrick Mallon, Brooklyn; L. H. Putnam Greensboro, N. C.; William D. Matthews, Oklahoma City; J. Bruce Byall, Philadelphia; George Ellman, Memphis; J. K. Hexter, Dallas; A. E. Gephart, Spokane; A. Percy Paget, Winnipeg.



# Public Appropriations

## STATE *and* NATIONAL, for SOCIAL WELFARE INSTITUTIONS *and* AGENCIES, 1916

In the following list appropriations are given for single fiscal years. The periods do not correspond in all cases as between the several states. The list is useful chiefly to indicate, in a rough way, the amounts made available by the various states for social purposes. So far as it is possible, the appropriations have been stated on a one-year basis. Actually, however, in the following states appropriations were made for a biennial period: Mississippi, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, Louisiana. As in the case of the foregoing study of legislation, this material has had the supervision of correspondents in each of the states and in the District of Columbia. The federal appropriations could not be verified thus.

	Corrections	Labor, Etc.
Ky.	State Penitentiary .....\$1,540,000.00	Workmen's Compensation \$ 7,500.00
LA.	Reformatories ..... 155,000.00	Statistics and Labor.... 16,000.00
MD.		St. Indus. Accident Com'n 55,000.00
	Control Prisons ..... 32,000.00	Salaries of 3 Comm'rs... 15,000.00
MASS.	Reformatory (Women).. 101,205.76	St. Bd., Labor Statistics.. 35,000.00
	Mass. Reformatory ..... 264,200.00	Bd. Concll. and Arbl.... 24,000.00
	Bds. Parole and Pardon. 9,500.00	Indus. Acc. Bd. and Bd.
	Prison Camp and Hosp.. 65,285.00	Labor and Industries
	State Prison ..... 184,000.00	(Expenses) ..... 650.00
	Bd. Prison Com'rs..... 49,000.00	St. Bd. Labor and Indus-
		tries ..... 100,000.00
		Indus. Acc. Bd. .... 110,500.00
		Minimum Wage Commis. 17,400.00
MISS.	Bd. of Pardons (1916 and 1917) ..... 1,250.00	
	Penal and St. Farms (1916 and 1917) ..... 210,000.00	
	State Penitentiary ..... 26,522.47	
N. J.	State Prison ..... 345,001.00	Department of Labor... 110,000.00
	Rahway Reformatory .. 192,660.00	
	Reformatory (Women) . 55,350.00	
	Prison Labor Com. .... 5,000.00	
N. Y.	Sing Sing Prison..... 341,479.99	Industrial Commission .. 1,144,364.00
	Auburn Prison ..... 337,209.99	
	Auburn (Women)..... 34,674.00	
	Clinton Prison ..... 302,519.99	
	Great Meadow ..... 226,220.00	
	Farm for Women ..... 17,240.00	
	W. House Ref. (Wom.) . 70,609.00	
	St. Reformatory (Wom.) 148,520.00	
	Elmira Reformatory ... 341,436.00	
	Napanoch Reformatory . 115,424.00	
	Mattewan Hosp. .... 217,239.32	
	Dannemora Hosp. .... 153,611.00	
OKLA.	State Penitentiary ..... 82,262.31	Free Employment Bureau 200.00
	State Reformatory ..... 20,000.00	
R. I.	Prisons ..... 71,500.00	Industrial Statistics .... 8,000.00
	Board of Parole (Exp.) 500.00	Free Employment Offices 4,000.00
	Prisoners Aid Assoc. .. 1,000.00	Factory Inspectors ..... 10,800.00
	Prob. Officer and Assts.. 5,000.00	
S. C.	Penitentiary ..... 7,150.00	
	Board of Pardons ..... 400.00	
VA.	Penitentiary ..... 112,200.00	Commissioner of Labor... 13,200.00
	State Farm ..... 34,820.00	
	Prison Association* .... 24,000.00	

\*In addition, 25 cents per capita for minors committed to association by courts.



	Children	Recreation and Vocational Education
GA.	Training School for Girls* \$ 12,500.00	Illiteracy Com. (1916)....\$ 5,000.00 Illiteracy Com. (1917) .... 5000.00 Normal and Indus. Insti- tute (Colored) ..... 250.00 State University ..... 17,000 La. Industrial Institute... 135,000.00 S. W. Industrial Institute. 92,300.00 Domestic Science and Agri- culture ..... 150,000.00 Vocational Schools (1917 and 1918) ..... 70,000.00 Col. Indus. work..... 27,000.00
KY. LA.	Training Institute ..... 48,581.92	Industrial School (Boys).. 82,695.00 Industrial School (Girls).. 81,750.00 Lyman School (Boys).... 126,850.00 Band Concerts ..... 25,000.00 Indus. Institute and Col- lege ..... 84,889.32 Indus. and Training School 25,000.00 Industrial Education .... 30,000.00 State Aid to Man. Training 210,000.00 State Aid to Vocational Schools ..... 40,000.00 State Aid to Even. Schools 5,000.00
MD.	Children's Homes ..... 57,250.00 Day Nurseries ..... 3,500.00 Placing-out Agencies ..... 5,000.00	
MASS.		
MISS.		
N. J.	State Home (Boys)..... 140,415.00 State Home (Girls) ..... 88,621.58 Manual Train. and Indus. School (Colored) ..... 91,000.00 Bd. Children's Guardians.. 23,000.00 Bd. Supervising Mothers' Pensions ..... 20,000.00 Training School (Girls)... 147,490.00 Training School (Boys)... 3,000.00 Thomas Indian School.... 51,556.00 Agricul. and Indus. School 224,440.00 House of Refuge, Randall's Island ..... 221,607.00 Delinquent Boys (Negro).. 15,000.00 Delinquent Boys (Negro) (1916) ..... 5,076.00	Industrial Educa. in Pub. Schs. .... 5,000.00 Free Evening Schools.... 9,550.00
N. Y.	Exam. Children for Em- ployment ..... 5,500.00 St. Vincent de Paul Soc... 5,000.00 L'Orphelinat St. Francois.. 1,000.00 State Home and School... 79,500.00 S. P. C. C. .... 5,150.00 Sackawosset School for Boys 73,000.00 Oaklawn School for Girls. 11,700.00 S. C. Industrial School.... 43,000.00 Winthrop Normal and In- dus. College ..... 147,605.78 State Colored Indus. and Mechan. College ..... 15,000.00 Delinquent Girls (col.)... 6,000.00 Home and Indus. School (Girls) ..... 12,000.00 Negro R. formatory Assn.** 5,000.00	
OKLA.		
R. I.		
S. C.		
VA.		

\*By Resolution, \$5,000 appropriated in 1905 for the State Industrial College for Colored People, is made available.

\*\*In addition, 25 cents per capita for population not over 200.

	Insane and Defective		Public Relief	
LA.	Hospitals for Insane....	\$ 841,500.00	State Charity Hospitals..	\$ 645,000.00
			Confed. Soldiers' Home..	15,000.00
			Homes, aged .....	34,000.00
			Bd. for Mothers' Relief..	3,000.00
			Lady vis., Confed. Sol. Ho.	1,000.00
			Confed. Women's Home..	1,000.00
MD.	Total hospitals, ins.....	498,500.00	Hospital Treatment for	
	Adminis., ins. ....	4,500.00	Inmates of State Institu-	
	Defectives .....	87,500.00	tutions .....	16,000.00
MASS.	Worcester St. Hosp. ....	403,462.00	Wrentham State School.	186,855.72
	North St. Hosp. ....	217,772.00	State Board of Charity..	1,489,000.00
	Monson St. Hosp. ....	249,958.00		
	Danvers St. Hosp. ....	373,581.10		
	Grafton St. Hosp. ....	397,383.00		
	Foxborough St. Hosp....	116,418.00		
	Westborough St. Hosp...	351,100.00		
	Medfield St. Hosp. ....	396,275.00		
	Taunton St. Hosp. ....	400,000.00		
	Norfolk St. Hosp.....	128,075.00		
	Boston St. Hosp. ....	483,431.00		
	School Feeble-Minded...	311,420.83		
	State Board of Insanity..	105,500.00		
	Penikese Hosp. ....	28,233.00		
	Lakeville St. Sanatorium	119,000.00		
	Rutland St. Sanatorium..	192,500.00		
	N. Reading St. Sanator.	91,500.00		
	Westfield St. Sanatorium	123,700.00		
	Gardner State Colony..	170,055.00		
	State Farm .....	385,750.00		
MISS.	Insane Hospital .....	107,000.00		
	Jackson Insane Hosp....	219,750.00		
	Vicksburg St. Hosp. (16-			
	17) .....	27,500.00		
	Epileptic Village .....	171,600.00	Com. Old Age Ins. and	
N. J.	Feeble-minded persons*	100,000.00	Pensions .....	350.00
	State Institution for Fee-			
	ble-minded .....	206,000.00		
	Bd. Exam. for Feeble-			
	minded and epileptics..	100.00		
	Est. Colonies F.-M. (Males)	15,000.00		
	County Lunatic Asylums	325,100.00		
	State Hosp., Morris Plains	475,620.00		
	State Hosp., Trenton...	439,500.00		
	State Hosp., New Colony			
	Farm .....	150,000.00		
N. Y.	Utica St. Hosp. ....	188,859.00	Div. State and Alien Poor	42,850.00
	Willard St. Hosp. ....	506,113.00		
	Hudson River St. Hosp...	736,761.00		
	Mohansic S. H. Farm...	1,000.00		
	Middletown St. Hosp....	445,389.00		
	Buffalo St. Hosp. ....	443,585.00		
	Binghamton St. Hosp...	563,806.00		
	St. Lawrence St. Hosp..	469,751.00		
	Rochester St. Hosp....	336,325.00		
	Gowanda St. Hosp. ....	254,630.00		
	Kings Park St. Hosp....	931,121.32		
	Long Island St. Hosp...	208,150.00		
	Manhattan St. Hosp....	1,049,510.00		
	Central Islip St. Hosp...	970,529.00		
	Newark Asylum F.-M.			
	Women .....	143,925.00		
	Craig Colony Epileptics..	334,328.00		
	Syracuse Institute F.-M.	126,070.00		
	Letchworth Village ....	125,344.00		
	Rome Custodial Asylum	306,626.00		
OKLA.	State Hosp. for Insane			
	(Def.) .....	948.51		
R. I.	Indigent Insane .....	10,000.00	Destitute families of men	
	State Hosp. Insane.....	217,300.00	in state workhouse....	4,000.00
	Exeter School for F.-M...	65,000.00	State Farm (Almshouse)	110,300.00
S. C.	St. Hospital Insane.....	318,000.00		
VA.	Com'r St. Hospitals.....	2,500.00		
	Eastern St. Hosp.....	133,140.00		
	Western St. Hosp.....	149,000.00		
	S. W. St. Hosp. ....	107,000.00		
	Central St. Hosp. ....	293,950.00		
	Epileptic Colony .....	69,500.00		

\*Colony care for feeble-minded at \$250 per capita not to exceed a total of \$10,000.

Loans

Public Health and Housing

Blind and Deaf

GA.		State Sanatorium erection and equipment .....	200,000.00		
KY.		State Hospital .....	15,000.00	Blind Institute .....	\$ 20,000.00
LA.		Misbranded Food, etc. ....	30,000.00	Blind Institute .....	37,000.00
		Board of Health .....	30,000.00	School for Deaf .....	67,050.00
		Leper's Home .....	90,629.88	Blind and Deaf Institute and Soldiers' Home...	3,000.00
MD.					
		Total hospitals, gen. ....	226,500.00		
		Total hospitals, spec. ....	208,000.00		
MASS.	Loan Agencies .....	State Infirmary .....	1,500.00	Commission for Blind...	70,000.00
		Hospital School .....	513,300.00		
		Consumptives' Hosp. ....	83,651.00		
		Health Dept. ....	11,970.48		
		Health Dept. ....	216,470.00		
		Tuberculosis Hosp. ....	165,651.50		
MISS.		Health Board (16-17) ....	32,200.00	Blind Institute (16-17) ..	65,492.00
		Hosp. and Tr. Sch. ....	2,000.00	Prevent Blindness (16-17)	30,300.00
		Tuberculosis San. (16-17)	25,000.00	Deaf and Dumb (16-17).	81,440.00
		M. Hersee Hosp. (16-17)	11,000.00		
		Kings Daughters San. (16-17) .....	2,000.00		
		St. Charity Hosp. (16-17)	35,000.00		
		Natchez Hosp. (16-17) ..	25,000.00		
N. J.		Health Dept. ....	145,000.00	School for Deaf .....	105,000.00
		State Tuberc. Sanatorium	139,300.00	Blind support, instruct. ...	23,000.00
		State Aid County Hosp.	49,287.23	Aiding blind, state com'n.	15,000.00
		St. Bd. Tenement House Supervision .....	48,750.00	Instruction and Maintenance of Indigent Persons \$300-\$400 a person.	
		Health Dept. ....	402,980.00	Commission for Blind...	33,130.00
N. Y.		Laboratory and Research	840.00	Blind, Deaf and Dumb...	397,500.00
		Health Officer .....	120,240.00	Batavia School, Blind ..	64,559.00
		Hospital Com. ....	158,199.00		
		Malignant Dis. Inst. ....	62,848.00		
		Ray Brook Tb. Hosp. ....	156,920.00		
		Hosp. for Crippled and Deformed Children ...	50,494.00		
R. I.		Health Board .....	27,600.00	Instruction, adult blind*	3,000.00
		Lying-In Hosp. ....	4,000.00	Institute for Deaf .....	38,800.00
		St. Tbc. Sanatorium .....	80,000.00	Educ. Blind and Imbecile	10,000.00
		Vital Statistics .....	500.00	Chil. ....	
		Food and Drug Contr. ...	3,500.00		
		Medical Inspection Public Schools .....	3,750.00		
		Dispensary .....	5,500.00		
		Meat Inspectors .....	1,800.00		
		State Board of Pharmacy	600.00		
		Health Dept. ....	58,575.25	Deaf and Blind .....	51,893.33
S. C.		Health Bd. ....	55,600.00	Deaf, Dumb and Blind...	700.00
VA.		Catawba San. ....	88,500.00	Deaf and Blind .....	62,000.00
		Home for Incurables ..	1,500.00	Deaf and Blind, Colored Children .....	32,500.00

\*Special cases of blindness a maximum of \$400 per capita.

	Central Administration and Supervision of C. and C.		Miscellaneous	
LA.			Soldiers' Home and Charity Hospital .....	50,650.00
MD.	Board of State Aid and Charities .....	5,100.00	Homestead Commission \$	3,300.00
MASS	State Board of Charity..	\$1,489,000.00	Expenses State Charities	
N. J.	Dept. Charities and Correction .....	37,500.00	Aid Assoc. ....	600.00
	Civil Service Com'n.....	50,000.00	Soldiers' Home, Kearney Soldiers' and Widows' Home, Vineland .....	78,500.00
N. Y.	State Board of Charities..	59,110.80	Medical Care State Employees .....	111,000.00
	Fiscal Supervisor St. Char.	62,340.00	Medical Aid to Indians..	4,000.00
	Div. State and Alien Poor Prison Dept. ....	32,140.00	State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home .....	1,827.50
	Com. of Prisons.....	42,055.00	Oxford Relief Corps Home	322,018.00
	Probation Com. ....	21,000.00		55,036.00
	Bd. of Parole .....	11,000.00		
		15,725.00		
R. I.	St. Bd. Charities and Correction .....	19,500.00		
S. C.	Bd. of Control and Supply St. Bd. Charities and Correction .....	30,000.00		
VA.	Charities Bd. ....	11,390.00	Traveler's Aid .....	1,000.00
		9,700.00	Criminal charges including expenses of juries, witnesses etc., the prison association and the Negro Reformatory.....	380,000.00
			Needy Confederate Women	13,000.00

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Va.—J. T. Mastin, 14 Library Bldg., Richmond.

# FEDERAL

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Children

Nat. Training School (Boys) .....	\$ 69,488.21
Nat. Trng. School (Girls) .....	45,980.00
Bd. of Children's Guar- dians .....	103,512.90 <sup>1</sup>
Care and maintenance of children by Bd. of Char- ities .....	21,900.00

## Recreation and Vocational Education

Playgrounds .....	\$ 55,695.00
Industrial Home Schools (Colored Children) .....	23,369.40
(White Children) .....	30,009.82

## Corrections

House of Detention .....	\$ 14,330.00
Support of Convicts .....	194,000.00
Wash. Asylum and Jail .....	149,366.34 <sup>1</sup>
Reformatory .....	129,000.00
Workhouse .....	180,165.91
Reformatory and Work- house .....	25.26

## Labor, Etc.

Employment of Females..	\$ 4,500.00
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## Public Health and Housing

Department of Health....	\$147,240.00
Tuberculosis Hospital .....	61,220.00

## Blind and Deaf

Columbia Institute for Deaf .....	\$ 13,872.13 <sup>2</sup>
Deaf Mutes (Colored) .....	2,400.00
Indigent Blind Children..	7,612.50

## Insane and Defective

Hospital for Insane.....	\$397,080.64 <sup>3</sup>
Feeble-minded Children (White and Colored)....	28,780.89

## Public Relief

Care and treatment of indig- ent patients under con- tracts to be made by board of charities.....	\$165,250.55
Under contract to be made with Surgeon-General...	19,000.00
Care and maintenance of women and children of Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission.....	3,000.00
Relief of poor.....	12,000.00
Transportation of paupers.	2,500.00
Payments to destitute women and children under "non-support law"	7,039.50

## Central Administration and Super- vision of C. and C.

Board of Charities.....	\$18,580.00
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## UNITED STATES

### Children

Federal appropriation, Children's Bureau, Dept. of Labor .....	164,640.00
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### Corrections

Leavenworth, Kan. Pen....	\$ 69,553.52
Atlanta, Ga. Pen.....	61,672.62
McNeil Island Pen.....	282.05
Support of U. S. Prisoners	301,893.05

### Labor, Etc.

Bureau of Immigration....	\$256,002.50
U. S. Employees Compensa- tion Commission .....	550,000.00
Department of Labor....	192,110.00
Commissioners of Concilia- tion .....	100,000.00
Bureau of Labor Statistics	418,270.00

## Public Health and Housing

Public Health Service....	\$204,000.00
Office of Surgeon General of Public Health Service...	61,550.00
Care of Lepers, Islands of Guam and Cullon .....	14,000.00

## Blind and Deaf

National Library for Blind	5,000.00
Columbia Polytechnic In- stitute for Blind .....	1,500.00

## Miscellaneous

Commission to report to Congress detailed esti- mates and plans for equipping U. S. peni- tentiaries for manufac- ture by prisoners of various articles used by the government .....	\$ 5,000.00
Bureau of Naturalization.	\$6,210.00

<sup>1</sup> \$86,040.55 is for support of the city hospital and \$63,325.79 for the jail.

<sup>2</sup> Exclusive of appropriation for feeble-minded, which amounted to \$28,780.89.

<sup>3</sup> Federal appropriation, \$221,400.00.

<sup>4</sup> In addition to this amount, there was transferred from revenues of D. C. to U. S. \$282,754.26 to reimburse U. S. for maintenance of D. C. patients. Federal appropriations amounted to \$406,680.

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Other members: Shelby M. Harrison, New York; Edward T. Hartman, Boston; George E. Hooker, Chicago; Walter Lippmann, New York City; Allen T. Burns, Cleveland; Alexander Fleisher, New York; Dr. William A. Wilson, Detroit; Edith S. Reider, Chicago; Otto W. Davis, Minneapolis; Rev. John A. Ryan, Washington, D. C.; Prof. Frank A. Fetter, Princeton, N. J.; Alexander Johnson, Philadelphia; Benjamin C. Marsh, New York; Murray A. Auerbach, Little Rock; Helen Hart, Toronto; George E. Haynes, Nashville; Rt. Rev. Charles D. Williams, Detroit.

## The Family and The Community.

Chairman, W. Frank Persons, Dir. of General Work, Charity Organization Soc'y, 105 E. 22nd St., New York City.

Vice Chairman, Mary C. Goodwillie, 205 Wendover Road, Baltimore, Md.

Other members: Frank J. Bruno, Minneapolis; Mrs. Eva W. White, Boston; Fred R. Johnson, Boston; Evelyn Gail Gardiner, Grand Rapids; Betsey Libbey, Philadelphia; J. Byron Deacon, Pittsburgh; Louise Cottrell, Kenosha, Wis.; Harriet E. Vittum, Chicago; Louis H. Levin, Baltimore; Miss G. L. Button, Red Bank, N. J.; Margaret Laing, Columbia, S. C.; Walter S. Ufford, Washington; A. E. Sinks, Wheeling; Mrs. Harriett N. Leary, San Antonio; Harriet Anderson, Louisville, Ky.; Sadie Gober, Jackson, Miss.; Morris D. Waldman, New York; Christianna G. Gilchrist, Phoenix, Ariz.; Virginia McMechen, Seattle; George L. Warren, Bridgeport, Conn.

## Corrections.

Chairman, Thomas Mott Osborne, Warden of Sing Sing, Ossining, N. Y.

Vice Chairman, Hon. George S. Adams, Juvenile Court, Cleveland.

Other members: Mrs. Jessie Hoder, Framingham, Mass.; Dr. William Healy, Chicago; Herbert C. Parsons, Brookline, Mass.; Judge James A. Collins, Indianapolis; Mrs. Otto Witt-penn, Jersey City; Mrs. Frances F. Morse, Sauk Center, Minn.; W. F. Simpson, Jackson, Mich.; Mrs. Ophelia L. Amigh, Birmingham; Judge Arthur J. Lacy, Detroit; Dr. Kenosha Sessions, Indianapolis; Judge Charles W. Hoffman, Cincinnati; W. H. Whitaker, Occoquan, Va.; Rev. Harris Cooley, Cleveland; Kate Barnard, Oklahoma City; A. W. Miller, Omaha; E. S. Hinkley, Ogden, Utah; Judge Charles Almy, Boston.



## On Your Marks!

What state will bring the most delegates to the 1917 meeting at Pittsburgh?

"Pa." is disqualified for starting too near the goal.

"N. Y.", "N. J.", "Del.", "Md.", "W. Va.", and "O.", will be given handicaps.

Race begins *March* first. Fall training already started.

Prize —————?

### WATCH FOR DEVELOPMENTS!

#### Health

Vice Chairman: Dr. H. M. Bracken, Sec'y, State Board of Health, Minneapolis.

Other members: Kate McMahon, Boston; Julia C. Stimson, St. Louis; Lillian D. Wald, New York; Dr. C. E. Terry, Jacksonville, Fla.; Dr. W. S. Rankin, Raleigh; Pres. Livingston Farrand, Boulder, Colo.; Philip S. Jacobs, New York; Dr. S. Josephine Baker, New York; John H. Ihlder, Washington; Dr. C. E. A. Winslow, New Haven; Dr. Walter S. Goodale, Buffalo; Arthur H. Burnett, Toronto; Dr. Algernon S. Barnes, St. Louis; Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, Harrisburg; Edna G. Henry, Indianapolis; Dr. J. H. Mason Knox, Baltimore; Dr. William F. Snow, New York.

#### Mental Hygiene

Chairman: Owen Copp, M.D., Sup't, Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.

Vice Chairman: S. E. Smith, M.D., Sup't, Eastern Hospital for Insane, Richmond, Ind.

Other members: Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, New York; Dr. J. H. Randolph, Jacksonville, Fla.; Dr. Adolf Meyer, Baltimore; Dr. A. J. Rosenoff, Kings Park, N. Y.; J. M. Murdoch, Polk, Pa.; Dr. Walter Van Nuys, New-castle, Ind.; Dr. Walter S. Cornell, Philadelphia; Dr. H. H. Goddard, Vine-land, N. J.; Dr. A. C. Rogers, Fari-bault, Minn.; Dr. Herman M. Adler, Boston; Dr. Arthur W. Hurd, Buffalo.

#### Public Charities

Chairman: A. L. Bowen, Sec'y, State Charities Commission, Spring-field, Ill.

Vice Chairman: Gertrude Vale, 1137 Sherman St., Denver, Colo.

Other members: Laura Greely, In-dianapolis; Robert W. Kelso, Boston; C. C. Menzler, Chattanooga; Rabbi W. S. Friedman, Denver; Robert D. Driggs, Philadelphia; John A. Kings-

bury, New York; C. V. Williams, Col-umbus, O.; Jessica Peixotto, Berkeley, Cal.; J. T. Mastin, Richmond, Va.; James B. Williams, Los Angeles; James F. Bagley, Augusta, Me.; H. C. Bowman, Topeka, Kans.; Albert S. Johnstone, Columbia, S. C.; Jacob Bil-likopf, Kansas City; J. O. White, Cin-cinnati.

#### Rural Social Problems

Chairman: Prof. John M. Gillette, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N. D.

Vice Chairman: Warren M. Wil-son, Sup't, Dep't of Country Church, Presbyterian Board of Home Mis-sions, 156 Fifth Ave., New York City, N. Y.

Other members: Bessie McClenahan, Iowa City; Anna Clark, New York; E. C. Lindemann, Lansing, Mich.; Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, New York; Prof. Liberty H. Bailey, Ithaca, N. Y.; Martha Berry, Rome, Ga.; George Frederick Wells, Tying-ham, Mass.; Joseph Pincus, New York; Prof. Thomas N. Carver, Cambridge, Mass.; Prof. Cecil C. North, Green-castle, Ind.; Hon. Samuel D. Murphy, Birmingham; Major R. R. Moton, Tuskegee; Gifford Pinchot, Milford, Pa.

#### Social Insurance

Chairman: Max Senior, Dir., United Jewish Charities, Mitchell Bldg.; Cin-cinnati, O.

Vice Chairman: John B. Andrews, Sec'y, American Ass'n for Labor Leg-islation, New York.

Other members: Prof. Jacob H. Hol-lender, Baltimore; Lee K. Frankel, New York; Thomas J. Riley, Brook-lyn; Dr. William E. McLennan, Buf-falo; S. Gale Lowrie, Cincinnati; Prof. E. A. Ross, Madison, Wis.; E. R. Hay-hurst, M. D., Columbus, O.; I. M. Rubinow, New York; Eugene T. Lies, Chicago.

